ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,792—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st Feb.
EGYPT	7912	J. Challew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Challew	21st "
MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	" Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	15th April 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 82, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th February, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief ports of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 18th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the First meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. SULTAN	2,864	Ulrich	18th Feb.
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	3rd March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 27th January, 1903.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.

ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS. OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)

SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE

SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS. LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS will do well to pay us a visit, where they will find a very large and varied assortment of

HIGH CLASS MILD INDIAN CIGARS

By Messrs. SPENCER, OAKES, McDOWELL, PETERSON, McDONALD and our Specialite Brand U. S. PLANTERS.

Also best Continental and MANILA CIGARS, REAL EGYPTIAN and ADEN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS and SMOKERS' REQUISITES at MARKET PRICES.

Parcels of Cigars made up at the Shortest Notice with the nett weight declared.

D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ARISTOCRAT AMONG PIANOFORTES IS THE ERARD PIANO.

WITHOUT RIVAL. In quality of tone, clearness and distinctness, the new Overstrung Models are particularly remarkable, for to all the other qualities they add a fine, mellow, full and sustained sonority.

Nothing has up to the present been invented to equal the perfect tone and mechanism of the ERARD PIANO. It is the only Piano that satisfies every requirement of the Pianist in its responsive touch, and charms every ear by the beauty and gloriousness of its tone.

To play on an ERARD PIANO is no task. Many Pianists owe their successes to the ERARD PIANOS. It is the ideal Piano for the Soloist and Accompanist.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

The following is the form of guarantee given with each ERARD PIANO :—

Bombay, ——, 190 .

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that ERARD PIANO No.——, is hereby warranted for the term of FIVE YEARS' from this date, and should the instrument prove defective in material or workmanship within that period, we hereby agree to put in good repair, or replace it with a new Piano if irreparable. We do not guarantee this Piano against troubles arising from undue exposure to extreme heat or dampness or against the ordinary wear and tear of the instrument during the period of this guarantee.

For MARCKS & Co., Ld.

General Manager.

The ERARD PIANOS are capable of standing the greatest possible heat in India, say 130 degrees in the shade. If the owner takes the precaution to place around the instrument in the room in which it stands a collection of well-watered plants in pots and occasionally places a damp sheet over the cover of the instrument when not in use, the instrument will take in all the moisture necessary for its preservation.

Many Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the monsoon, are excessively damp. Ratnagiri, Lanauli, Khandalla and even Bombay are examples. A coal fire made up in an ordinary country *Sigiri* or *Angiti* and placed in the room, where the Piano stands, on extremely wet days, the fire will absorb all unnecessary moisture which would be more than good for the Piano.

A PIANO treated in this manner will receive less harm in 5 years of such treatment than it would during one year of its neglect, that is when a Piano is left to take care of itself in any climate without attention to its general health. A Piano is as susceptible to draughts and chills as a human being.

SOLE AGENTS FOR S. & P. ERARD, LONDON,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS ON HIRE SYSTEM OR CASH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

FRY'S CELEBRATED CHOCOLATES,

In ½lb. and 1lb. Tins

Comprising the following Assortment :—

CREAMS, ALMONDS, DAINTIES, MIXED BONBONS, PISTACHE CREAMS, VARIETIES, ALMOND PASTE, Etc.,

Also a large assortment of PEEK FREAN & Co's. WAFERS and BISCUITS in special tins.

Also a Choice Selection of CONFECTIONERY and JAMS in Glass Bottles and Jars from CHAS. SOUTHWELL & Co., and a fresh consignment of CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT and PARISIAN DRAGEES of the finest quality.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SILVER PLATE REPAIRED.

OLD INITIALS and CRESTS ERASED and RE-POLISHED in best style and re-finished as new.

MAX MINCK & Co.,

JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, LAHORE and SIMLA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD..

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,

AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-NIGHT } AT 9-15
TO-NIGHT } AT 9-15
TO-NIGHT }

A PROGRAMME THAT WILL EXCITE AND AMUSE ALL COMERS

Harmston's The Home of Talent.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE BALLET PANTOMIME,
FIESTA AT SEVILLE.

EMBRACING THE GREAT TOURNAMENT SCENE OF A SPANISH BULL-FIGHT.

The Handsome Dresses worn in this production, imported from the well-known costumiers Nathan and Co., London.

PRODUCED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. G. JANDESCHEWSKY.

MUSIC BY CHAS. BRUCE.

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK!
BICYCLE COUPON WEEK!!
2 HANDSOME BICYCLES 2
will be given away
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 21ST, 1903.

N.B.—Every person with a ticket of admission of Rs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be given a coupon that will entitle them to chance of

WINNING ONE of the BICYCLES.

Coupons given nightly from WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18TH.

GRAND MATINEES.
NEXT WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
February 18th and 21st. 1903.

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

GRAND BOXING CONTEST.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20TH.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20TH.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20TH.

Under the management of a Committee of Gentlemen whose names will shortly appear.

ARTIE TULLY
(IRELAND)
VS.
JACK HARDMAN
(ENGLAND)
TWENTY ROUNDS
For a Purse of
RS. 1,000 RS.

The first part of the programme on this occasion will be given

By all the Star Numbers from Harmston's Circus Extensive Repertoire.

REMEMBER FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH.

SPECIAL PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box of 6 Chairs	Rs. 30
Seat in a Box	„ 6
Dress Circle Chairs	„ 4
Second Chairs	„ 3
Stalls Carpeted Seats	„ 2
Gallery (natives only)	„ 1

ABSOLUTELY NO FREE LIST
(PRESS EXCEPTED).

BOX PLAN AT HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.
Open daily from Tuesday, Feb. 17th.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

S. S. "CITY OF LUCKNOW."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th February, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that our Clients Messrs. S. NARAEN and COMPANY have learnt that certain persons have been SELLING their INFERIOR and ADULTERATED SAFFRON in tins of our Clients bearing Labels known in the market by the name of SURAJ CHAP with intent to pass off such stuff as the Saffron of our Clients and thereby defrauding the Public and our Clients. Our Clients are making inquiries about such persons and will take the necessary proceedings against them in due course. The Public are however warned before purchasing any tins to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the PACKING of the tins offered to them.

Any person giving information leading to the detection and conviction of the offenders will be suitably REWARDED,

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys-at-Law,
1st Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, 14th February, 1903.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, at 9-30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

27th January, 1903.

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Board Technical School, Bezvada, Kistna District, Madras Presidency, Pay Rs 150 per month. No allowances. The Superintendent will be required to subscribe to the District Provident Fund. Applicant must be under 30 years of age and in possession of general educational qualifications sufficient to enable them to carry on their duties in English and they must have had not less than 5 years' practical experience in mechanical workshops. A knowledge of drawing is essential. Apply to the PRESIDENT, District Board, Kistna, Masulipatam before the 31st March 1903.

R. MORRIS,
President,
Kistna District Board's Office, Masulipatam 6th Feb. 1903.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED A LAND MANAGER.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the SERVICES of a LAND MANAGER to carry out, with the aid of Assistants, all duties connected with the acquisition of properties and the management of lands owned by the Board.

It is essential that the gentleman appointed should have a thorough knowledge of the principles of valuation, experience in the acquisition of town properties and have the necessary tact and administrative ability to manage a large Establishment. A liberal salary will be given and an agreement for a term of service will be entered into with a thoroughly suitable officer. Only those whose antecedents can bear the strictest scrutiny need apply.

Applications stating the salary expected and accompanied by copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom reference may be made as to character and past experience should be submitted by March 1st, 1903, to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Albert Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—We have always on hand a collection of Sound Pianos that have been out on HIRE from time, to time and are able to offer them CHEAP.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 per Bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Large and Choice Collection of Table Ornaments, Statues, Figures, Gunhammer Clock, Milner's safe 42×27×27, etc., at Green Street, Fort, opposite Bombay Bank, to be SOLD on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst.

FOR SALE.—Two Brace Greyhounds, good pedigree, also Fox Terrier and Irish Terriers. Apply on board S. S. COLENSO, Prince's Dock, I Shed.

WANTED AT ONCE, by Officer's wife, an ENGLISH or FRENCH MAID, an active woman, good at Needlework and able to pack, and be generally useful, no children, up-country Station, agreement. Eurasians not required. Apply "L," Care of KING KING & Co. Bombay.

WANTED.—A YOUNG, ENERGETIC MAN, generally conversant with Cotton Spinning, of Good Education and References. Apply, stating age, experience, present employment, whether married or single, Box "No. 185, F." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED STUDENTS to take Lessons in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping. Terms Moderate, Proficiency Guaranteed.—INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER, experienced and reliable. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "E. Y." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

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LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,

Manager.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 31 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£82 15/16	=	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	=	Unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loans	£107 1/2	=	,,
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/4	=	,,

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 1/4	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	22 1/8	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	48 1/4	=	+ 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris Cheques	25·15 1/2	=	Unchanged
Berlin ,,	20·50	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand	4·87 1/2	=	Unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct =	,,
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	pr ct =	,,
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 7/8	pr ct =	,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	pr ct =	,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct =	,,

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 5/8	pr ct =	,,
7 day market loans	3 1/2	pr ct =	,,

Rubber—Para Rubber 3s, 7d.

In Liverpool.—

Stock of Surats	9,000
Afloat American	170,000
Afloat Indian	10,000

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm. Manchester firm. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 5·14 plus 6d. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·04	5·04	5·05	5·06
+3	+3	+3	+3
June-July	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5·02	5·06	4·95	4·53	4·53
+2	+3	+2	+3	+2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	21,000	bales.
Do, last year	18,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	23,000	,,
,, Continent	15,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	9·60	
Futures, month of March	9·32	—·9
Do, do. July	9·28	—·10

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-8	
Futures month of May	9·43	—·7
Do, August	9·17	plus ·16
Tone at close	steady.	
Total visible supply	3,540,000	bales.
,, of which is East Indian,	217,000	,,
,, stock in London	80,000	,,
,, Quantity in sight	8,490,000	,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 14th February 1903:—

Cotton	22,045 bales.
Wheat	5,448 cwts.
Linseed	3,470 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	139 ,,
Gingellyseed	8,476 ,,
Poppyseed	87 ,,
Groundnuts	2,089 ,,
Castorseed	943 ,,
Rice	3,410 ,,
Myrabollams	4,334 ,,
Cottonseed	43,448 ,,

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Persia, from London.—

Gold Bullion	Rs.	3,44,800
Gold Coin	,,	90,000
Silver Bullion	,,	18,10,341

BOMBAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	116
Shanghai 30 do do	158 1-2
Japan 30 do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	97 12
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 14

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th January	7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th do.	7 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th February	8 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs.	7 12
Forward April-May		7 11

Rapeseed.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore Ready		5 9
Yellow Cawnpore Ready		5 14
Do, Gujarat Forward, April-May		6 7

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready		7 13
Forward April-May		7 9

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready		22 12
Forward April-May.		23 12

Groundnuts—Tone quiet.

Ready		34 8

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mxd. Ready		34 12
25 ,, ,, ,,		33 12
50 ,, ,, ,,		32 12
Black Kutnee ,, ,,		31 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	4,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May June.
5·99	5·99	5 00	5·01
—5	—5	—5	—5
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sep.-Oct**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5·01	5·01	4·90	4·88	4·45
—5	—5	—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with no change in prices of ready cotton, while for forward delivery quotations are Rs. 1 to 2 lower. A fair business is reported at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G Good.		Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	159	158	—	25 Feb.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	175	165	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G)	175	165	...	do
Belasi, M G	185	178	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	172	164	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	191	184	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	191	185	...	do
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karania do	189	182	...	do
Oomra good staple	197	189	...	do
Broach M. G.	220	214	...	do
Do do	218-19	212-13	207	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar M G	199	189	...	25 Apr.
Do H. G.	...	...	174	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	209	do.
Westerns	...	...	198	do.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement dated 14th February compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 1,48,228	Increase
Other Deposits	38,68,939	Decrease
Sundries	73,393	Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	80,128	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	31,465	Decrease
Credits on Securities	4,87,284	Increase
Loans do.	1,37,503	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	2,13,834	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	1,15,651	Decrease
Sundries	20,1153	Decrease
Cash	38,19,522	Decrease

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.
Good Bhownugger
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 15-16
2 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	22 1-4

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 14th February, as compared with the statement of the 7th February:—

LIABILITIES	Feb. 7. Rs.	Feb. 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,07,177	49,58,976
Public Deposits at Branches	32,31,983	37,87,952
Other Deposits	5,66,87,695	5,72,15,695
Post Bills	12,934	11,707
Credits undrawn	11,06,102	11,78,500
	Rs. 8,43,47,891	8,06,93,831
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	58,84,445	57,74,417
Other authorized Securities	8,65,287	8,13,822
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,84,946	77,71,890
Loans do. do.	1,07,38,108	1,08,65,705
Bills discounted and purchased	3,36,56,997	3,22,61,195
Dead Stock	4,16,440	4,11,934
Stamps and Stationery	6,964	4,060
Balances with other Banks	2,95,158	1,70,427
Sundries		1,14,249
Cash	2,33,17,893	1,84,66,035
	Rs. 8,43,47,891	8,06,93,831

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COODE—February 13, at Jubbulpore, C P, the wife of J M Coode, Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DALTON—GREATOREX—February 8, at St Stephen's Church, Berhampore, Ganjam District, by the Rev B Morton, Joseph George Dalton, eldest son of Joseph John Dalton, of Kames, Kyles of Bute, Scotland, to Elizabeth Jarvis Irene, eldest daughter of James William Greatorex, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Humma, Ganjam.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 38m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m., High water, 2-50m., 3-20a., Low water, 8-51m., 8-59a.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor of Bombay from Surat, Grant Road Station, 6-40 a.m.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Oval.
Convocation of the Bombay University, 5-15 p.m.
Club of Western India, Half Yearly Meeting, 8-30 a.m.
Harmston's Circus.
B. V. A. Club, Mr. John Roberts' Billiard Match, 9 p.m.
Organ Recital, Cathedral, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Secundra and Colenso entered, and the steamer Sioni left the docks yesterday.

LORD REAY LECTURE.—The Lord Reay Lecture, at the Grant Medical College, has been postponed till Tuesday, the 24th instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Knight Bachelor, Chusan, Hiroshima Maru, and Idor entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer City of Lucknow to-day.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and other places in Sindh per extra s. s. Kangra will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 p.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalem, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Nuddea, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PRIZE GIVING AT A JAIN SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Cuchee Dusaa Oswal Jain School was held on Sunday under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. The institution has been in existence for the last two years and three months, where education in the Jain religion is imparted free of cost. Some of the speakers having addressed the assembly on the necessity of imparting religious education, the chairman distributed the prizes to the students, who were also presented with native sweetmeats.

PRIZE GIVING AT A NIGHT SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes to the students of the night schools conducted under the auspices of the Society for the Dissemination of Knowledge at Chinchpoogly, was held on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey. English and Marathi are taught at the school the number of students being 86. Several well-known citizens have visited the institution, which is stated to be in a very satisfactory condition. Mrs. Hildreth distributed the prizes. The chairman having addressed a few encouraging words to the students, the proceedings terminated.

A MACHVAVALA FINED.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Southwell Piper, dockmaster, charged Amra Visram, a Machvavala, with causing obstruction to the navigation of the channel to the Victoria Dock by lying at anchor when the English mail steamer entered the dock on Saturday. Mr Piper said that the accused would not move aside when the mail steamer arrived though he was warned to do so. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

DARING BURGLARY IN COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Mr. V. E. Fernandez, Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, has reported to the Police that during Saturday night the offices of the Asylum were broken into, and a small iron safe containing notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,055 carried away. On enquiries the safe was found on the sea beach broken open, and notes and cash to the amount of Rs. 1,380 abstracted, while property valued at Rs. 295 which could not have been indentified was left behind. The entrance into the Asylum premises seemed to have been effected by the thieves first scaling the compound wall and then by removing the lock on the back door, which had not been used for years. The safe being a light one was removed from the office and appeared to have been hauled over the wall by means of a rope.

UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Draoup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barker charged Hassukhan Musjidkhan, with unlawfully restraining a woman named Zoroba. The evidence showed that the complainant was a widow and lived in Sussex Road. The accused was her landlord. On Sunday morning Zoroba had bundled up all her belongings and was proceeding to the Byculla station to leave for Poona by a passenger train. The landlord met her on Parel Road, snatched away the bundle from the hands of the coolie who was carrying it, and would not return it unless she paid him Rs. 16 which, he said, was due to him for the rent. The complainant missed the train and reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, observed that the accused had no right to take the law in his own hand, but as this was his first offence the Court took a lenient view of it, and sentenced the accused to a day's nominal imprisonment.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a similar case in which Jehangir Ardeshir Vakil charged one Mahomed Alias Ahmedali, a bill-collector, with wrongful restraint and mischief. Mr. Dadysett, Barrister-at-Law, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended the accused. It appears that the accused was a rent-collector in the employ of a Bohra house-owner and the complainant was a tenant of his master. There was some dispute about the rent between the landlord and the complainant, and the latter was vacating the house. He was removing his furniture to another house, which the accused stopped on the way. The complainant then took the accused to sub-inspector Hassan, who warned the accused not to take the law in his own hands. Notwithstanding this warning the accused went to complainant's house and stopped the removal of an almyra which broke its supports in the struggle. The complainant eventually paid the amount of the rent and got rid of the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50, which sum was awarded to the complainant as compensation.

A BANK OF BOMBAY SUIT.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty disposed of the suit instituted by the Bank of Bombay against Mr. N. C. Macleod and others, in which the Bank prayed for a decree for Rs. 1,09,942-14-8, with interest and costs against Bhukandas Lalubhoy and Hurgowan Isaramdas, insolvents, and against the estate of Mayaram Lalbhoy and the Hope Mills, as joint executants of certain promissory notes held by the Bank, and for a declaration of charge on certain immoveable properties, of which the title deeds were deposited by way of equitable mortgage. The suit, in the first instance, was heard by the Chief Justice and was transferred to the list of long causes.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Macleod appeared in person as the assignee of the estate of Bhukandas and Hurgowan and of Mayaram, who had also become an insolvent since the filing of the suit, and Mr. Jardine for Nathubhoy Hargovan.

His lordship passed a decree by consent in favour of the plaintiffs, the defendant Mayaram disclaiming all interest in properties claimed by him and in the properties the subject matter of the suit. Defendant Nathubhoy, on his receiving from the plaintiffs Rs. 2,000, disclaimed all interest in the properties claimed by him and in the properties, the subject matter of the suit.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers (your wheeo.)

A DISPUTE REGARDING THE USE OF BARGES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit instituted by Sultamalli Allibhoy against Cowasjee Dhanjibhoy Dhanbhura and others. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, who is a landing and shipping contractor and coal merchant, trading in the name of Camroodin Allibhoy and Brother, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendants, who trade under the name of Pestonjee Dhanjibhoy and Co., of Colaba.

The plaintiff's case was that he is a landing and shipping contractor and coal merchant and owns several ships, barges, and steam launches, which he keeps for his own use or hires to others. The defendants are landing contractors to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and when they required boats or barges to unload goods for steamers they used to take those belonging to the plaintiff on a customary hire. By the custom regulating such hire, the defendants used to take into their charge the boat or barge so hired, with its crew, who thereupon became their servants and were under their orders for the time of such hire, their wages for that time being paid by or charged to the defendants. On the 19th July, 1901, the defendants so hired a barge named Mercmedi belonging to the plaintiff, and took her into their charge on the morning of the 20th July, and employed her to clear a certain cargo of coal from the s. s. Mascotte. The Mahomedi was of 150 tons carrying capacity, and had a crew of seven persons, one of whom named Yessoo Bhagoji was her tindal. On the 20th July the barge, by the defendants' orders, left the Mascotte, laden with coal from her at 5 p.m., and arrived at Modikhana Bunder about 9 p.m., and there remained for the night. On the morning of the 21st July the barge and crew proceeded to the Custom House Bunder and there anchored. About 8 a.m. a steam-launch of the defendants came alongside the barge, and announced that the launch was, by the defendants' orders, to tow the barge to the Sassoon Bunder. The tindal of the barge called attention to the fact that the barge could not be safely towed there as the tide was at ebb. Finding it unsafe to proceed far into the basin the steam-launch carried the barge to a spot near the entrance of the Victoria Dock, and there the tindal of the launch detached the rope and recklessly left the barge near the rocks and the wharf of the Victoria Bunder. The launch steamed away and the barge afterwards dragged towards and struck on the rocks and began to make water about 10 a.m. on the same day. Plaintiff charged that this accident was the direct result of the rash and negligent conduct of the defendants' launch tindal in so towing and leaving the barge. It was taken alongside the wharf, but as she had sprung a leak and was making heavy water, the crew began to discharge the coal as fast as possible into boats and on wharf, but the barge, with her remaining cargo of about 75 tons of coal, filled and sank near the wharf. Plaintiff on the following day required defendants to float the barge and take her to the Sewree Bunder for survey, informing them that he would hold them responsible for all costs, loss, damages, etc., in the matter. Defendants declined to float the barge and repudiated all responsibility in the matter. Plaintiff thereupon undertook the work of floating her, and removed her to the Sewree Bunder for survey. The difficulty and expense of floating the barge were greatly increased by the defendants leaving a considerable quantity of coal in her. Plaintiff had landed the coal, and retained it as security for the settlement of his claim. A survey had been held, and it was calculated that a sum of Rs. 5,600 would be required to repair the barge and restore her to the condition in which she was hired to the defendants. Subsequently the plaintiff claimed from defendants the sum of Rs. 5,803-3-3 for the expenses of floating the barge and other incidental charges, Rs. 19-12-3 per diem on account of loss of hire, rents payable to the Port Trust, etc. Plaintiff now sued to recover Rs. 5,905-3-3 with interests and costs.

The defendants denied all the material allegations of the plaint. Defendants said they had a fleet of boats of their own, and whenever they required extra boats they hired the same by the day at rates which varied from time to time; the usual course being to pay the owner of the hired boat so much for every one hundred tons of cargo arrived. Such hired boats remained in charge of the owners. It was with the consent of the tindal of the barge that she was towed to the Sassoon Dock; and the allegations made by the plaintiff were untrue. Defendants said that the plaintiffs' barge was prior to the accident in such a rotten and unseaworthy state that she ought never to have been employed in carrying cargo or hired to the defendants, and that she was only fit to be condemned and broken up. They said they were in no way liable to the plaintiff.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

THE FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOLS.

THE Hon. Mr. E. M. Fulton, Member of Council, presided at a distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Frere-Fletcher Schools last evening, when there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The children at first went through a well-arranged programme of vocal and instrumental music, including a pianoforte duet by the Misses A. Barnard and Jenny Woodthorpe. There were songs given by the pupils of the various classes; a recitation, the "Mutineers," by Miss Patricia Rowe; a pianoforte solo by Miss Pherozia Patuck, etc., the rendering of which was received with well-merited applause.

The Chairman said that, before reading the report, he had to tender his thanks to Miss Franklin for having invited him to be present at the meeting. He had for a long time been connected with Bombay, and had had the name of the Frere-Fletcher Schools constantly in his mind, but he should admit that this was the first occasion on which he had been within the building. The Chairman alluded to the fact that the school was founded thirty years ago with the object of promoting intercourse between European and native girls who were admitted into the school without any distinction of caste or creed; and they had seen the excellent results of the teaching and of that system that evening. The chairman was glad to see among them that evening a gentleman through whose liberality the school had been founded. He need hardly say he referred to Mr. Premchand Roychand—(applause)—who had given Rs. 50,000 to the school; but with characteristic modesty his name had not been associated with the building. The chairman said there were other buildings in Bombay such as the University Clock Tower which had also been erected owing to Mr. Premchand's liberality; and that being so, he was sure they were all pleased to see that gentleman present. (Applause.)

The Chairman then read the report, of which the following is a summary:—Mr. R. D. Prior inspected the school on November 17th, 1902, and reported as follows:—"I recommended some time ago, that insistence should be made on the Parsee girls knowing the meaning of what they read in Gujarathi, and this policy has been carried out by appointing a teacher for the subject. I think, too, that it has been successful inasmuch as the Parsee girls appeared to me this year to have much clearer conceptions of the meaning of the English words they used than formerly. The needle work I saw was good, that of the Parsee girls being of exceptional quality for that community. Finally it seemed to me that the school was being conducted as capably as ever under Miss Franklin's experienced guidance. It is brightened up with pictures, which the air of quiet diligence which prevails gives the school more the feeling of a room in some quiet home than of a noisy public institution. Four girls passed the Matriculation Examination in all the scripture classes, the children showed good knowledge of their subjects and answered the questions put to them well and brightly. The needlework was examined by Miss Hurford and Miss Knight. Throughout the school the needlework was exceptionally good. The Drawing Class is making good progress under Miss Patuck. This class is still progressing under the able tution of Miss Patuck assisted by Miss Jerbai Wadia. Two girls were presented for the Trinity College Examination and both passed—one with honours." The School staff is the same with the exception of Miss Gawthorne, Miss M. Gawthorne, and Miss Fern, whose places have been filled, respectively, by Miss Johnstone, Miss Boylett, and Miss Patuck. Our thanks are due to Miss Hurford, Miss Johnstone, and Mr. Dean who presented special prizes; also to Mr. Mukbal for a special prize."

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the Chairman said he was sure the meeting would join him in congratulating Miss Franklin on the results of her teaching, and the young ladies for the manner in which they had entertained them with songs and recitations.

The prizes were then distributed, and cheers were given for Miss Franklin. Mr. James Wallace proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Bangor, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 16.

Monday.—The barometer has risen briskly in North-East India and the depression over the head of the Bay yesterday has practically filled up. It has given showers in Assam, East Bengal, and at Akyab and Lashio in Burma. The depression from Persia is entering Sind this morning and has given very light showers in Baluchistan. Rain of any importance in North-West India is unlikely unless a secondary depression forms in the Punjab. An area of low pressure is lying over the South Madras Coast and the adjoining districts. The depression in North-West India is giving cloudy weather and an unusually high temperature in the Punjab and Sind, but the mean temperature of the past day has been considerably to largely below normal in the Gangetic Plain, the Central Provinces, Berar, Deccan, and the Konkan. Temperature was largely above normal in the depression area in the South-East Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the fall being brisk in some places. It is abnormally low in the extreme north-west.

Winds in Sind exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms or variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Calicut and moderate to light in other places.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of normal at Bangalore, and the minimum from 6° to 9° at Lahore, Karachi, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 76° at Jubbulpore, Saugor, Delhi and Lahore to 97° at Trichinopoly, and the minimum from 44° at Jubbulpore and Cawnpore to 80° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana and at Agra, Malegaon and Negapatam. Humidity has increased considerably at Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Veraval and Masulipatam.

Rain.—None recorded anywhere.

Weather.—The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the north-westwards of Jacobabad, and the weather in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana is unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy.

Yesterday's Simla report says:—"Depression from Persia is approaching north-west frontier and is giving cloud Baluchistan, Kashmir and parts Punjao."

E. A. KENYON,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th Febuary, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 30·002
Temperature of the Air	degrees 71·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·7
Dew Point	59·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 80·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	62·4
General Directions of wind	N. WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours "From midnight to midnight."	miles 191

N. A. F. MOOS.

Director, Government Observatory.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES AT URAN.

A large and influential gathering of the inhabitants of the town of Uran Mahal was held at Uran on Sunday afternoon on the occasion of the presentation of congratulatory addresses to Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Manekjee Bhiwandiwalla upon his having received the title of Khan Bahadur from the Government of India in honour of the Coronation Durbar. About three hundred gentlemen, Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans, proceeded to Uran by the s. s. Ghar-puri, which had been specially chartered for the occasion, there being among them: Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Muncherjee M. Bhownagree, K. C. I. E., M. P., Khan Bahadur Adarjee Muncherjee Dalal, Dr. K. B. Shroff, Mr. R. S. Sethna, Dr. D. C. Sethna, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Mr. J. J. Gazdar, Dr. H. M. Masina, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. H. B. Coorlawala, Mr. R. M. Chichgar, Mr. F. B. Joshi, Mr. S. R. Bomanjee, and others. On the arrival of the steamer at Uran the visitors from Bombay were received on the wharf by a deputation from the town. The Parsee Anjuman of Uran very cordially received Sir Jamsetjee and Sir Bhownagree, who were driven to the bungalow of Khan Bahadur Bhiwandiwalla soon after their landing. A large "mandap" was erected in the spacious garden of Mr. Bhiwandiwalla and was decorated with flags and bunting, evergreens, and palm leaves. About two thousand inhabitants of the town and the neighbouring districts had assembled on the occasion. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, occupied the chair.

It being the first visit of Sir M. M. Bhownagree to Uran since his becoming a member of Parliament the people of Uran availed themselves of the occasion in presenting a welcome address to the member for Bethnal Green. Mr. Pirozshah Dosabhoy Bhiwandiwalla read the address, to which Sir Bhownagree made a suitable reply in Gujarati. The address was presented by the chairman to Sir Bhownagree, which was placed in a beautiful silver casket.

The Parsee Anjuman of Uran then took the opportunity to present an address to Haji Ismail Hasam, who had rendered valuable services to the Parsee community by laying his steamers at their disposal, free of charge, at the time of the consecration ceremony of the new Tower of Silence at Uran.

Three congratulatory addresses were then presented to Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Manekjee Bhiwandiwalla on the distinction of the title of Khan Bahadur being conferred upon him by the Government. The first on behalf of the Parsee Anjuman of Uran was presented to Mr. Bhiwandiwalla by Sir Bhownagree at the request of the Chairman. The second on behalf of the local Municipality was presented by Mr. Patvardhan of the Uran Municipality. The last one was from the public of Uran in general.

Khan Bahadur Bhiwandiwalla was then presented with numerous shawls by his friends and admirers. Distribution of flowers and garlands then followed. Thanks were tendered to the Chairman and Sir Bhownagree for their having honoured the meeting by their presence at the cost of their precious time, and the proceedings concluded.

At night a banquet was held at Mr. Bhiwandiwalla's, Sir Jamsetjee presiding. At the request of the Chairman the loyal toast was proposed by Sir Bhownagree and was heartily responded to. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram responded to the visitors' toast. After the banquet a fire-works display was held in the compound of the bungalow

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UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, at 3-15 P.M. precisely to Robe, and have their places assigned them.
2. The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 P.M.
3. VISITORS are requested to be in their SEATS by 5 P.M.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M. A.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 16th February, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,
THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES
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Will shortly be removed and located together in the same Block as
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1903.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION IN ENGLAND.

TIMES are bad and trade is stagnant in England just now. Processions of the unemployed are of every day occurrence in London. Slackness of trade comes round at irregular intervals in England as scarcity in India. But on the present occasion in England the phenomenon is being more scientifically studied than heretofore, and with special regard to the effects of alien immigration. Government before the recess appointed a Royal Commission to investigate it, and the Press is furnishing it with food for inquiry. England being a country of unexamined passengers as well as of untaxed trade affords an attractive asylum for undesirable aliens, and Mr. Llewellyn Smith of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade asserts that in the year just closed there was an excess inwards of no less than eighty-nine thousand passengers between the United Kingdom and Europe. Many of them, it is known, went on to America after a brief sojourn. But a large number remain, and in the area of the County of London the local authorities have to deal with 135,377 foreigners. Over fifty thousand of these are to be found in Stepney, where they constitute 31·08 per cent. of the population, and the East End of London contained twenty-two thousand more foreigners than it did ten years ago. Enquiries pursued further reveal the fact that the alien movement has brought about results quite as noteworthy and every whit as mischievous in the provinces. The fares from continental ports to those on the north and north-east coasts are cheaper than those to London. Hence it is that the alien immigrants who find their way into the provinces are poorer and less able to make a living than those who make for the Metropolis. Through Hull and Grimsby it is shown that for years past there has been a constant stream of the poorest and most helpless class of continental Jews. In the aggregate as many of these undesirable persons enter the country through Hull and Grimsby as by way of London, and the increase to the provincial Jewish population between the census periods has been over 120,000. Almost all the alien immigrants are Jews, and, says a correspondent who has specially investigated the matter, the last two decades have seen the formation and gradual spread of a perfect series of Jewries in the great trading and industrial centres of the Kingdom, characterised by all the dirt, squalor, crime, superstition, and vice which are the salient features of the Hebraic settlements to be found in the Russian and Polish frontier districts.

English people are themselves very greatly to blame for this influx of undesirables. Every rascal who can escape from a foreign country finds a restful asylum in England, and when the anti-Semitic movement ran strong in Russia and culminated in the massacre at Kieff outcast Jews were carried over to England in steamer-loads. The Rothchilds, Baron Hirsch, and other prominent Jews raised a fund to carry the fugitives to American settlements. But many of them slipped out by the way, and they and their descendants flourish alongside the impoverished British working man. Many who had gone subsequently and by other routes came under the operation of the American Immigration Act, and were returned to England where they stayed. Thousands of unsatisfactory aliens are yearly refused admission to the States. Yet England receives them, hitherto without a murmur. Now, however, the evil has began to manifest itself in a disagreeably marked manner, and the necessity for adopting means of self-protection asserts itself. A writer in one of the leading magazines the other day suggested that the would-be immigrant should be warned that England is not a land flowing with milk and honey; that life in an East End sweater's den is barely to be preferred to life within the Russian pale. It may be that such a preliminary caution would prevent some small proportion of intending emigrants leaving their own country. But we doubt it. Legislative measures are called for. In India we are better off than our brethren at Home in that we can deport each and every undesirable foreigner who comes within reach of the strong arm of the law. If this were practicable in England there would be an enormous clearing out. But even those who could be caught up within the powers of such an Act would be infinitesimally small. They have been allowed to gain domicile in England, and comparatively few of those who have already settled could be removed. The only hope is that the steady influx of aliens may be checked. Those who go must be supported under the British Poor Laws, and they add greatly to the burdens of the British tax and rate-payer.

The Jewish charities do much to relieve actual distress. But the poverty of the aliens is not the greatest objection to their immigration. They are displacing British labour. They are occupying districts to the total exclusion of the native. A hundred and seven streets in London are occupied exclusively by Jews which used to be tenanted by British working men. Of 267 shops in the Commercial-road 142 are occupied by aliens. The state of affairs in Manchester is relatively worse than London, and a "Standard" correspondent tells us that the great cotton city has, within the past twenty years, developed in its midst a "Judenviertel," or Jewish Quarter, comparable in size and in numbers, to say nothing of poverty and squalor, with that of many a first-class ghetto in the Russian and Galician pale. Cheetham is a veritable Yiddish warren, only that no rabbit would ever remain in such unsavoury holes as those wherein the majority of the Manchester aliens are content to herd. The foreign immigrant population of the city is considerably over, rather than under, twenty-five thousand, nearly all of which is the aggregation of recent years. The Commission, whose report is shortly expected, is to report on the character and extent of the evils which are attributed to the unrestricted immigration of aliens, especially in the metropolis, the measures which have been adopted for the restriction and control of alien immigration in foreign countries and in British colonies. Whatever their finding may be, we believe the time is certainly ripe for legislation directly aimed against the indiscriminate admission of undesirable men. The present practice of admitting all and sundry has been found to be a dangerous one, and the sooner it is abandoned the better it will be, not only for the working man, but for all classes of the community.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.

IT is a depressing tale that has still to be told concerning the work of the District Local Boards in this Presidency. Famine has for the time being disappeared, but plague is still as virulent as ever. The necessity for dealing with the pest which has crippled the finances of Municipalities and Local Boards over a series of years gives no hope of any relief of the burden in the near future. So far as the Local Boards were concerned last year, famine and plague contributed to increase the financial difficulties under which they had been previously labouring. Taking the whole of the Presidency together the District Boards closed the year with balances of about four lakhs greater than in the previous year. That, however, was mainly due to large balances held by the Boards in Sind, where circumstances were more favourable than in other parts of the Presidency. Famine left the District Boards in Ahmedabad without any balance at all while that of Bijapur was insignificant. Nasik and Ahmednagar suffered from plague and famine, respectively, and the Boards of Kaira and Broach, says the Government resolution, which were sorely stricken by both afflictions, are much below the recognised limit of solvency. To all the District Local Boards in the Central Division, to five in the Northern, and to three in the Southern Division, Government have recently been under the necessity of making special grants amounting in all to seven and a half lakhs of rupees for expenditure on medical and educational objects. Of the grant of £88,000 made to the Bijapur district a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been applied to teaching the local weavers improved methods of working. With famine and pestilence still the most urgent in their demands the progressive work of the Boards has been hindered, and not one of them was able to carry out any large public works. Their ordinary duties have, however, been discharged with satisfaction. It cannot be said that a great deal of interest has been taken in the doings of the Boards. Except in Poona and parts of Dharwar little attention was bestowed upon the triennial elections that took place during the year in many districts, but, having regard to the grim battles the people have had to wage against scarcity and disease, it is not surprising that the privilege of recording their votes in local elections aroused no enthusiasm amongst them. Education continued to suffer by the closing of schools through the plague as well as by the obligation which Government has been under during the last few years of greatly limiting the grants for that purpose. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn from the Resolution of Government that they hope in the next financial year to make a substantial increase in the grants in aid of primary education. Of all the divisions of the Presidency Sind appears to have fared the best and unhappily appears to have been over closely concerned with accumulating surpluses. Some of the Boards in that Province, we are told, have had unnecessarily large balances, and the Commissioner has felt compelled to draw their attention to the advisability of spending as much as they safely and prudently can. The public works carried out by the district authorities during the year were mostly on the maintenance and construction of main roads. Altogether the sum expended on civil works by these Boards throughout the Presidency was somewhat over eighteen and three-quarter lakhs. As previously remarked, however, no work of any great importance was or could be carried out. Government, it is interesting to note, are at present considering the question of empowering Local Boards to guarantee interest on light railways, the construction of which would be of undoubted benefit.

MARCONI AND THE KING'S MESSAGE.

THAT Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy is still regarded with suspicion in some quarters is proved by the fact that after the King's reply to President Roosevelt's Marconigram had been transmitted, a report gained currency to the effect that it had not been sent by wireless telegraphy because "the apparatus at Poldhu was not strong enough to shake the ether at the other side." Had this been a fact it would most certainly have revived the suspicions which previously existed amongst those who have been too ready to believe that Marconi's success was not all that it had been stated to be. The statement was extremely circumstantial. "Of course," it said, "if messages can be sent in the one direction they can also be sent in the other, and it is only a question of strengthening and perfecting the transmitting apparatus to effect the desired result. With that object Mr. Marconi is now on his way to New York, whence he will shortly leave for England. On arrival there he will immediately install a more powerful apparatus at Poldhu." This remarkable statement was calculated to do no inconsiderable injury to the Marconi syndicate, for had it been proved to be true it would immediately have suggested very undesirable possibilities. But it was quickly followed by a disclaimer, and the true explanation appears to have been much more interesting than the earlier one. It appears that the King's message was sent off with the declared intention of being despatched to Poldhu by wireless telegraphy, or, as people prefer to say now, ethergraphy. There is no Post Office within two miles of Marconi's Cornish station, and the message was therefore delivered on foot. Upon its arrival it was refused by Mr. Cuthbert Hall, the manager of the Marconi Company, on the ground that the Company had not received from the Post Office the required facilities for transmitting their messages from London and other parts of the United Kingdom to the Company's long distance station at Poldhu. The King, of course, intended his message to go by wireless telegraphy. One can quite understand the feelings of the Marconi Company. The deprivation of which they complain will tend to seriously dislocate their business unless it be done away with. But they were quite aware when they accepted President Roosevelt's message that it called for a reply. They must have known that, as matters stood, King Edward would find it necessary to despatch his message in the way he did. However, the incident seems likely to lead to a working arrangement between the Post Office and the Marconi Company. It is hoped that when the system of wireless telegraphy is launched for commercial purposes that it will be possible for messages to be handed in at any telegraph office, and for the fees to be collected by the Post Office. At any rate, there does not seem to be any desire in Government circles to hinder the progress of wireless telegraphy which, as the latest information indicates, has now reached the stage of supplying a regular service of news to Atlantic liners.

THE PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS.

VARIOUS devices have been invented with the object of securing immunity from collisions on the railway, but the fact that such accidents still occur is sufficient to show that nothing of a really practicable nature has yet been patented. However, a device which appears to be really worthy of adoption is now engaging the attention of the railway authorities of the Continent. The newspaper accounts of this device show that it is extremely simple in construction, and although it will doubtless be costly to install on a long stretch of railway, the advantages which it promises to afford make it likely that a fairly general trial will be given to it. It is an electrical contrivance. Between the rails of the permanent way is laid a third light rail, the joints of which are connected in order to form a continuous electrical conductor, apparently after the fashion of the rails of an overhead tramway system. Underneath the engine of the train is placed an electrical apparatus which occupies about a cubic foot of space. This instrument is connected with a contact shoe which slides along the third rail, and also with a telephone and electrical alarm fixed in the cab of the tender. When an alarm has been given either of an approaching train or of an obstacle on the line electric brakes are automatically applied to the entire train. The results of trials of the device near Frankfort in Germany have been eminently successful. The drivers of approaching engines were able to communicate perfectly. They were warned by means of the telephone of obstacles a thousand metres distant and entirely out of sight. It is stated that there is no possibility of mistakes. Should the semaphore fail to act, the device will give warning of the danger, and it is only necessary then for the driver of the engine to enquire verbally what is the reason of the alarm, and to act accordingly. The official report of the tests made at Frankfort show that in no single instance did a mistake occur, and some of the tests which the device was made to undergo were more severe than is likely to be the case in actual practice. The German Government is so impressed with the value of the invention that it has directed already that a section of track be equipped with the apparatus for careful and practical experiments, and Russia also has obtained the necessary power to test it on the lines now under construction in Siberia. The invention seems, without a doubt, to be far ahead of anything of a similar nature that has yet been patented.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will present certificates in "First Aid" at the Town Hall, probably at 8-15 a.m., on the 21st instant.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Bikanir on Saturday morning and received a hearty welcome from His Highness the Maharaja and his subjects.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. on Friday next.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have in accordance with the wishes of the Bombay Government reluctantly decided to abandon their proposed visit to Poona owing to the prevalence of plague there. It has been considered that the gathering of crowds of people, which would naturally occur during their Royal Highnesses' visit, is inadvisable owing to the danger of increasing the spread of the epidemic.

THE last Government estimate of the rice crop in Burma reduces the quantity available for export to 1,875,000 tons.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th January 1903 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 130,226 maunds and Rs. 368 in the earnings.

THE scarcity and distress at Kabul, to which reference was made recently, reached such a pitch that the Amir had been induced, according to the last reports, to draw upon the reserves of grain collected by Abdur Rahman and make a distribution therefrom to the poorer classes. Charcoal was also being sold by his instructions at reduced prices to mitigate the suffering caused by the intensely severe cold.

AN able bodied seaman of H. M. S. Renown, named Mr. Cheetham, died suddenly of lead poisoning, at 10 p. m. on Sunday on board the steamer. The remains of the deceased were brought ashore at the Apollo Bunder, at 2 p. m. yesterday, and the funeral was attended largely by naval officers. The firing party marched in front of the band, with their firms reversed, which played the Dead March. The staff of H. M. S. dockyard and the Royal Navy vessels lowered the flag half mast.

THE TRAINING OF CAVALRY FOR WAR.

(BY LIEUT-COLONEL MAUDE, LATE R. E.)

Now that the dust-clouds raised by the war are beginning to settle, it becomes possible to hope for a juster appreciation of the work done by the several arms in bringing it to a conclusion; and with this riper judgment I trust there will come a clearer understanding of the direction all useful reform of our cavalry must take.

During the first months of the campaign it is an admitted fact that we suffered everywhere from defective intelligence, and forthwith an outcry was raised against the cavalry and its officers for their alleged neglect in failing to make "scouting" the primary aim of all training in peace. It may be freely admitted that we did show deficiencies in this particular branch of service. It is part of the price we pay for civilization at home that such shortcomings should be revealed when we take the field in a strange country; but it does not appear to have occurred to our critics and reformers to inquire whether the net result would have been materially different, even had the whole army consisted of nothing but Baden-Powells, Burnhams, and Sherlock Holmeses.

In point of fact, writes Lieut.-Colonel Maude in the "Pall Mall Gazette", it would have been, and the reason why will be clearly evident by analogy with naval operations. A squadron of third-class battleships could make nothing out of a flotilla of destroyers, even if every look-out man were a Nelson and a Mahan rolled into one. It is no use locating an enemy to-day if while you are arranging to attack him to-morrow the enemy moves away faster than you can follow. Any idiot can blunder into an ambush, and, provided that only a couple of men get away and report the fact, that is all a general needs to know, if only the ambush will await his subsequent action. But that is precisely what the Boers declined to do; and because we could not keep touch with them for want of, at least, equal mobility, the finding of their ambushes was mostly pure loss to us and nothing else.

Once the conditions changed, and we were able to dispose of mounted men enough both to report and keep touch, the outcry against the cavalry dwindled away; and as a fact after Kimberley our front never again fell into a serious trap as long as the cavalry kept the field in organized bodies.

The deduction appears obvious—mobility, not scouting, is the essence of success in warfare, and fortunately for civilization in general, mobility can be attained, by peace-time preparation, without the necessity of depopulating large areas on William the Conqueror's system to provide a field for scouting training. If the system was unpopular 900 years ago, we may imagine the outcry that would be raised against it nowadays.

Owing to difficulties of transport, and others too generally admitted to need further reference a high degree of mobility was for us an unattainable ideal in South Africa. The point, however, which does need clearing up is whether the previous training of our troops for war had qualified them to make the most of such means of mobility—that is horses—as they actually possessed. And to this query the answer unfortunately can only be in the negative.

Making all possible allowances for the poor condition in which the horses reached the front, the fact remains that a good horseman will get double, even three times, the work out of a given horse, whatever his condition, than a bad one; and as a body our men were not as good horsemen as, with our average length of service, they ought to have been. In part this was due to the gradual change in our habits as a nation that has come about as a consequence of changes in methods of communication; but this cause of deterioration is common, more or less, to all civilized races, and where boldly tackled, as in Germany, has led to improvement, not deterioration, by the substitution of scientific methods of training for old rule-of-thumb practices.

Experience gained in that country through "long-distance rides," which have been so ruthlessly decried on this side of the Channel on the score of inhumanity, soon led to the conclusion that a totally different procedure is necessary for managing horses in these protracted competitions than for racing, steeple-chasing, or hunting, in which the horses are brought back to the stable, and time can be afforded to allow them to cool down before feeding and watering. To cover long distances in minimum time, it is necessary to intercalate halts for feeding and for rest, and the point is to cut down the duration of these halts as much as possible.

At first men made the pace between the halts and fed and watered as soon as, judging by external signs only, the horses had sufficiently cooled down. But this led to many deaths from colic, and it was soon found that the real secret lay in avoiding the excitement of a fast ride and allowing time for the blood vessels and nerves congested or excited by exertion and bidden from sight within the animal itself, to return to their normal condition. Then they were fed on easily digestible or partly digested food, and the ride resumed before they had time to grow stiff and leg-weary. Proceeding systematically on these lines, they practically doubled the hitherto accepted radius of action allowed for a horse under its rider for even Dick Turpin's ride to York (186 miles), assuming the legend to be true, pales before the average of seventy-two hours for 385 miles, accomplished by about two hundred Prussian and Austrian officers in the race from Berlin to Vienna and "vice versa" in 1892; and as the only English expert present at the finish in Berlin, I can answer for it that the great majority of the horses, fully eighty-five per cent. of those who completed the ride, were fit for reasonable service the following day had the necessity arisen.

I do not suggest that all the methods employed would have been practicable on active service; the point rather is that, thanks to the interest in horsemanship evoked by these competitions, every point bearing on endurance, the value of a correct and steady seat, and the general soundness of the principles of military equitation, theoretically accepted by all but often more honoured in the breach than in the observance, were thoroughly and effectually threshed out, and in a few years every cavalry regiment in both armies possessed a proportion of officers who had thoroughly mastered the subject, and were able to transmit their knowledge to others.

The result was extraordinary, for in the twenty years from 1875 to 1895, the attainable endurance which could be accounted on for war time in the cavalry and artillery both in Germany and in Austria was fully doubled; that is to say, that either a regiment could be relied on to cover double the distance as formerly for the same percentage of casualties or the same distance for half the casualties.

I submit, therefore, that the primary object of all forthcoming cavalry reform should be "horsemanship," and that all other ideals so persistently held up for our admiration, such as scouting, dismounted tactics, and rifle shooting, should be treated merely as accessories, not principles; for in proportion as "mobility," the result of "horsemanship," increases, the difficulties of the others in execution diminish; for the more mobile force can always occupy points whence the enemy can be seen, and by threatening his flanks force him out of positions which would otherwise require dismounted attack to acquire. But "horsemanship" in the mass is only compatible with almost perfect discipline, implicit obedience to minute details of execution, which can only be obtained by ceaseless repetition and practice. Scouting and rifle shooting, on the other hand, are both injurious to discipline; in the former the men are withdrawn from the supervision of their officers, and get into bad habits and a careless seat, which will break down a horse in a very short time, and rifle-shooting means endless hours on the range, during which, as a matter of experience, attention, and with it discipline, invariably relaxes. That men should be taught to use their fire-arms reasonably goes without saying, but the moment the requirements of the ranges are allowed to eat into the time available for mounted training, mobility suffers, and it was from want of mobility only that the apparent need for skilled marksmanship in South Africa arose. Had it been possible for our cavalry to be placed in position before the enemy, with the standard of European cavalry unimpaired by sea transport, far than it is long odds that the cry for marksmen would never have arisen, for the smallest target they would have been called upon to hit would have been the Boer ox-waggons and their "rounded up" led horses at ranges of their own choosing.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

THE MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

HOSTILITY OF THE ALBANIANS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Though the situation in the Balkans is still grave it is believed in Constantinople that the presentation of the Austro-Russian reform scheme to-morrow will clear the air one way or another.

It is stated in Vienna that three thousand Albanians have met to protest against the reforms, and have occupied the town of Ipeh and intend proceeding to Mitrovitza to expel the newly appointed Russian Consul there.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

THE RECEPTION AT GRAAFREINET.

SENTIMENTS OF THE BOND.

The tour of Mr. Chamberlain continues to excite much interest, and has greatly increased public appreciation of his statesmanlike qualities and masterly handling of the facts of the situation, while his plain outspokenness to all parties combined with a tone of genuine conciliatoriness is extorting admiration even from the Dutch.

Mr. Dewaal, Secretary of the Bond, declared at Rosmead while Mr. Chamberlain stopped that all ideas of a United South Africa under any flag but the British had entirely vanished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, the 14th instant, states :—There appears to be some difference of opinion as to how Mr. Chamberlain was received at Graafreinet. Reuter says that his reception was cordial, but the special correspondents of the "Times," "Standard," and "Daily Mail" indicate that the Dutch were cold towards the Colonial Secretary.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Major Swayne of the Engineers, who is home on furlough, has been ordered to Obbia for transport duty owing to his knowledge of the country.

THE VENEZUELA SETTLEMENT.

The British and other protocols differ only in a few provisions regarding the payment of claims.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left for Bombay at 9 p. m. yesterday.

"RAGGING" IN THE ARMY.

THE GRENADIERS' CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 15th instant, states :—

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says there is no foundation for the statement that Lord Roberts punished Colonel Kinloch without hearing him, and adds that there must be a clean sweep of the subalterns concerned.

The "Globe," which is friendly to Colonel Kinloch admits that he requested the senior subaltern to speak to Mr. Leveson Gower, but told him there must be no tomfoolery.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES GLAISHER.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

A telegram to the "Indian Daily News" announces the death of Mr. James Glaisher, the scientist.

[Mr. James Whitbread Lee Glaisher, M. A., Sc.D., F. R. S., Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, was born at Lewisham on November 5, 1848 the eldest son of James Glaisher, F. R. S. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Trinity College Cambridge. He gained the Campden Exhibition at St. Pauls in 1867, and became a scholar of Trinity College in 1868. He graduated (2nd wrangler) in 1871, and was appointed a Fellow of Trinity. He was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875; was President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, 1882-84; of the London Mathematical Society 1884-85; of the Royal Astronomical Society 1885-87 and 1900-2; of section A of the British Association 1890; and of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 1899-1901. He obtained the Sc. D of Cambridge in 1887; of Dublin in 1892; and of Victoria University in 1902. He was Tutor of Trinity from 1873 to 1893 and Lecturer from 1871 to 1901. He edited the "Messenger of Mathematics" since 1871; and he "Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics" since 1878, and was the author of numerous papers on Mathematics.]

THE Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces, Bombay, will leave Bombay for Poona on the 28th instant and not the 24th as previously announced.

THE following changes in the Political Department are about to take place :—Mr. T. C. Edwards leaves the Foreign Office about the 20th instant and reverts to the Civil Service United Provinces at his own request, the Assistant Secretaryship going to Mr. E. V. Gabriel, now Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore. Mr. L. W. Reynolds, now on special duty under the Foreign Office succeeds Mr. Gabriel.

THE Indian emigrants in Natal have for many years been a prosperous community; and it is pleasant to know that their prosperity is steadily on the increase. In the year 1901 they remitted back to India through the Post Office savings to the amount of £82,000. With the restoration of peace this figure has taken a great bound. During 1902 the sums remitted through the same channel actually rose to £105,889, an extraordinary figure for a population of some 60,000 Indians, men, women and children. Natal is pre-eminently the direction to which the eyes of the Indian labourer who seeks to better himself should turn. There he is wanted in increasing numbers, and is welcome because he is wanted. After a few years' work he has enough in hand to come back to his country and start as a capitalist farmer if he wishes: but many prefer to take up ground in Natal and settle therein. It is only, however, for the cultivator going out under indentures that there is an opening: to the emigrant on his own resources and to Indians of a higher class especially, South Africa, even when they can obtain an entrance, is a land to be avoided.

THE BANGALORE KIDNAPPING CASE.

TRAGIC OPENING OF THE TRIAL.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRISONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 16.

The trial of the eight accused committed to the Chief Court of Sessions at Bangalore on charges of kidnapping girls and exporting them for sale in Northern India opened to-day somewhat tragically. The second accused Muniappa Maistry, who was alleged to have financed the business, and who was placed in dock, died suddenly from the effects of dropsy.

The police believed he was shamming.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LETTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TO REPRESENT INDIA AT ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Government of India, in which they recommend that India should be represented at the forthcoming Exhibition at St. Louis, and suggest that the Government of India should take charge of the representation and communicate with other leading Chambers of Commerce to ascertain what is likely to be done in Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, and Burma. They add that the Bengal Chamber will co-operate.

THE BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting commenced here to-day before a large gathering, when Mr. E. F. Mackenzie, Mr. H. A. Gresson, Captain Chatterton, and Mr. F. W. Ricke, respectively, beat Captain Gresson, Mr. B. J. Hopson, Mr. E. O. Elliott, and Mr. J M Laing. The remaining competitors, namely, Mr. H. Whelan, Mr. H. Nelson-Wright, Mr. T. N. McMurphy, and Mr. P. G. Pearson have drawn byes.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT SURAT.

INSPECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT FARM.

SURAT, FEBRUARY 16.

H. E. Lord Northcote arrived here at 7-5 a. m., and was received by the officials of the station, the Municipal Councillors, and other leading citizens, who were introduced by the Collector. A guard of honour was in attendance and presented arms on his Lordship alighting from his saloon. At 7-55 his Excellency drove to the Government Farm at Athwa.

His Excellency was conducted through the cotton and jowari fields, and hybrid varieties of cotton plants were shown to him by Mr. Mehta, and a comparison was made between the original short-stapled and the improved cottons. The steeping experiments to protect cereals were shown, and the results explained in detail. The manure and extended rotation plots were inspected and the results compared. Then the garden areas were inspected, where varieties of wheat were shown, while much interest was taken in the American sweet potatoes and onions, etc. The store-room was afterwards inspected where 270 varieties of jowari heads with their photographs, and exotic varieties of groundnuts kept ready for distribution among cultivators, were shown. Lastly the Governor saw the cow and buffalo herd of the farm, his Excellency being photographed while standing among the cattle.

After leaving the farm, his Excellency drove to the Collector's bungalow, where he had breakfast.

This afternoon his Excellency received the leading citizens and subsequently visited the bungalow of Mr. Javeri Nagindas Javerchand in the Lines.

His Excellency lives at the Judge's bungalow tonight and leaves by the mail train.

RUNIJA AND THE DURBAR.

CELEBRATING THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR'S RETURN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RUNIJA, FEBRUARY 14.

To-day a large meeting was held at Runija, Swami Bhaskeranand Saraswati presiding. Maharaja Prehladsingh of Runija stated the object of the meeting was to express thanks that H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior had returned safely from the Coronation in England and the Durbar at Delhi. This, he said, was a joyful and appropriate time for Indians to show their loyalty, and in honour of the Coronation his Highness set apart Rs. 11,000 for the local Coronation celebrations and Rs. 10,000 for celebrating the safe return of H. H. the Maharaja Gwalior from the Durbar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Lieutenant Wilford is appointed Quartermaster, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

The Secretary of State has approved of warrant officers of Indian departments, with eighteen years, service, being considered eligible for long service medals.

The transport Syria leaves Bombay on the 28th February for Aden and Southampton.

The headquarters wing, 3rd Bombay Infantry, leaves Ahmednagar on the 27th March, arriving at Satara on the 10th April.

THE Italian Government is about to undertake the installation of wireless telegraphic stations of great range at several points of Italy. Naturally says the Rome correspondent of the "Yorkshire Observer," the system will be that of Marconi, whose formal acceptance of the scheme and arrangements laid before him by the Italian Government has just been received in Rome. The first cost of the installation will be £25,000. It thus appears that the Marconi system will be that of England, Italy, America, and the minor States, all the larger European nations, except Austria, having national systems of their own.

A LADY correspondent writes from Capetown under date 4th January as follows: I have just had to pay £3 17s. 6d. for half a ton of coals—think of that! Tea runs from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. per pound, moist sugars are 3d. loaf ditto 4 1-2d., potatoes 2d. and 3 1-2d., beef 10d. and 1s., mutton 8d., pork 1s. per pound. Wages of a working housekeeper (Dutch) are £2 10s. per month. The same writer adds: "I hear that there are many governesses but here requiring situations, but good domestics are what is wanted." A lady recently advertising for a governess and a cook in this country received 300 replies to the first advertisement, only twelve to the second.

CRICKET.

AUTHENTICS vs. NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 16.

This match between the Authentics and Northern India was commenced to-day at Cawnpore. Key with his usual skill was successful with the spin of the coin, and sent in Hornby and Chinnery to face the bowling of Hoare and Robinson. Chinnery with the score at 32 was clean bowled by Robinson With Hollins in Hornby had the satisfaction of completing his thousand runs for the tour, but was soon afterwards caught by Beasley for a patient 44. Simpson-Hayward then joined Hollins, but the latter was soon after bowled by Goldie for 25. Then Clayton joined Simpson-Hayward, and runs came at a great pace, till Clayton was bowled for 39 with the total at 219. Key joined Simpson-Hayward, and a few overs afterwards the tiffin bell rang. Soon after tiffin Simpson-Hayward was caught at point off a rising ball for a faultless 88. His strokes on the one side were most effective. Williams and Raphael did not stay long, but with Tomkinson and Key together runs came at a tremendous pace, adding 103 in 40 minutes before Tomkinson was stumped for 46, which is his highest score of the tour. Headlam then joined Key, who hit harder than ever, and got his first hundred on the tour with 449 on the board. Key was caught by Beasley for a brilliant 116, and received quite an ovation on returning to the pavilion. He is the sixth Authentic to get a hundred runs in one innings Key's grand innings was only marred by one chance. Headlam and Powys-Keck added 35 for the last wicket. The Authentics scored their 483 in four hours and ten minutes, which is hardly slow or scratchy, especially as this is perhaps the best bowling side they have met in India, and the wicket was helping the bowlers. Northern India had half an hour's batting, and lost Bailey, Simpson-Hayward m king another fine one-handed catch in the slips off Williams, who now claims 96 wickets. Marsham and Hoare, however, played out time, though Marsham ought to have been caught by Powys-Keck at third man. Scores :—

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Hornby, c Beasley, b Robinson	44
Chinnery, b Robinson	17
Hollins, b Goldie	25
Simpson-Hayward, c Hoare, b Robinson	88
Clayton, b Robinson	39
Key, c Beasley, b Robinson	116
Williams, st Reynolds, b Robinson	8
Raphael, b Robinson	7
Tomkinson, st Reynolds, b Hoare	46
Headlam, b w, b Marsham	29
Powys-Keck, not out	18
Extras	49
Total	486

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NORTHERN INDIA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hoare	25	0	116	1
Robinson	32	3	143	7
Goldie	11	1	70	1
Ali Hasan	8	0	65	0
Kaye	8	0	27	0
Marsham	24	0	15	1

NORTHERN INDIA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Bailey, c Simpson-Hayward, b Williams	0
Hoare, not out	7
Marsham, not out	25
Extras	3
Total (for one wicket)	35

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

ANOTHER capital performance was given last night at Harmston's Circus, and there was again a large attendance. The feature of last evening's entertainment was the presentation to Cowell, the rider of Chillagoe, the winner of the Great Western Handicap, and Mr. J. D. Scott, the trainer of the animal, of handsome trophies. There were evidently quite a number of racing enthusiasts in the Circus Marquee, for the recipients of the presents were accorded a hearty ovation. "The Fiesta at Seville" was again hugely appreciated and the riding, the cycling tricks of the Valdares, the dancing, and innumerable other attractions included in the Circus programme were all received with enthusiasm. On Friday evening a big event is promised, a boxing match having been arranged between Jack Hardman and Art Tully for a stake of Rs. 1,000.

A RUSSIAN PIANIST IN BOMBAY.

IN the course of the next few weeks pianoforte recitals will be given in this city by Mr. Felix Sternberg, a pianist, who for the last six years has been touring the East with considerable success. Mr. Sternberg is a native of Russia. He studied music under Antone Rubenstein and Adolf Henselt, two of the greatest teachers of the day. He has visited Siberia, China, Japan, Java, and the Straits Settlements, and Australia. He comes to Bombay from Calcutta, and the measure of success he gained in that city may be gauged by the fact that he was able to give no less than twenty-two recitals. His press notices uniformly state that he is one of the best pianists who have yet visited India.

BROACH NOTES.

OUR local correspondent writes :—There has not been much to record of late as regards doings in Broach. We have had visits from Mr. Lely, the Surgeon-General and Mr. Down, Inspector-General of Police in succession. Each of them stayed for a few days. Government has now allotted for the use of the station for as long as it shall be deemed necessary a piece of ground near the Collector's bungalow. At a club meeting held last night to consider what should be done, it was decided to build a new Gymkhana on it. The sum of Rs. 200 presented years ago for this purpose by Mr. John Greaves will at last be utilized. Further subscriptions will, it is hoped, be obtained, and the balance of the sum required for the building will then be raised by the issue of debentures.

AN official enquiry is to be held upon the subject of the serious paralytic affection which has become common amongst both people and cattle in parts of the Central Provinces, due, it is believed, to the eating of certain classes of "dal." The "Indian Medical Gazette" states that Major Andrew Buchanan, I. M. S., and Mr. Stockman, M. R. C. V. S. have been appointed to conduct the investigation, but that the latter may possibly be unable to remain long enough in India for the purpose, as he is likely to have to proceed to take up the appointment of Principal Veterinary Officer in the Transvaal.

As an instance of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's appreciation of the Fine Arts, it may be mentioned that he presented Sir Michael Filose at the Gwalior railway station the other day with a jewelled scarf pin having his Royal Highness' initials set in pearls and turquoise beaded by the Ducal crown, as a memento of his admiration of the Jey Vilas Palace, which Sir Michael designed and constructed for H. H. the Maharaja Scindia in 1873. It was in this palace that the present Sovereign was entertained when he visited Gwalior in February, 1876. On that occasion the then Prince of Wales gave Sir Michael his photograph signed by himself, and highly complimented him on the success of the design and execution of the palace.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THE THIRD DAY.

KEEN interest is still being taken in the races at Mahaluxmi. Yesterday there was another big attendance, and again the sport was closely followed. The card was not quite so full as had been the case on the two previous days of the races. Numerous scratchings had greatly reduced the average of the entries in the various events. In the Colaba Stakes, the most important race of the afternoon, there were only six starters. Crstonnes impost in this race was very heavy, and it was not at all surprising that she did not accept. The biggest field of the day was in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse, and a capital lot of Arabs were included amongst the entries for this event, although the withdrawal of Mamsluke spoiled the opportunity of witnessing a good tussle between that horse and Hyderi who beat him on Wednesday last. On the whole the entries were very good, and it is after all not surprising that some of the animals which have been so hardly worked lately should have been given a rest.

The card opened with the Stud Stakes, Gentle Lady, on account of her win on Saturday, having to concede several pounds on the handicap to Upstart. However she proved quite equal to the occasion and won all the way. In the chief event of the day, the Colaba Stakes, there was a most exciting finish. Of course after her performance on Saturday Glen Albyn was fancied to win notwithstanding her impost, but as things turned out she was not in the race at all. Trenton and Ayrdale ran a dead heat, and the next horse, Peninsula, was only a neck behind. He shot out of the bunch when only a few yards from home, and the finish was so close that until the numbers went up there was great doubt as to which horse had pulled off the event. Bay Middleton proved herself to be the dead "cut" everyone fancied her to be, and she brought all her backers' money home with the greatest of ease. The racing was very good, but with the exception of Gentle Lady and Bay Middleton it is to be feared that once more punters had a bad time of it. The following are the details :—

The Stud Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Country Bred Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr J D Scott's b ch m Gentle Lady, 8st 12lbs	Ramshaw 1
Mr G K's b ch g Triumph, 6st 10lbs	Kamad 2
H H Aga Khan's b ch m Recollect, 8st 8lbs	Robinson 3
Mrs Bertram Russell's b ch g Upstart 9st 8lbs	Hoyt 0
Mr Fry's b ch m Lady Newbrook, 7st	O'Neill 0
Mr S A Wahed's b ch g Sydney, 6st	Dhondi 0

Betting :—2 to 1 against Gentle Lady, 5 to 2 Recollect, 5 to 1 Upstart, 7 to 1 Lady Newbrook, twelves the others.

The Race.—Triumph led off from Gentle Lady and Recollect. Coming into the straight Gentle Lady took the lead and won in a canter by three lengths. Time 1—min 18 3-5 secs.

The Asian Stakes.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's b h h Brigand, 9st 7lbs	Southall 1
Mr A S Shaib's b h h Oriental, 9st	Robinson 2
Messrs. M Goculdass and A. Nanji's b h h Shaiboob, 8st 12lbs	Omerkhan 3
Mr R B S's g h h Special, 8st 7lbs	Noormahomed 0
Messrs. G K and D D's g h h Dispute, 8st 4lbs	Heerod 0
Mr A K Amer's b h h Turkish Flag, 8st	O B Mahomed 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's b h h Shelter, 6st 7lbs	Kamad 0

Betting :—5 to 2 Oriental, 5 to 1 Brigand, Shaiboob, and Turkish Flag, 6 to 1 Dispute, 10 to 1 Shelter and Special.

The Race.—Shaiboob led from Oriental with Turkish Flag. Thus they ran to the half mile, when Shelter took the lead from Brigand, with Oriental and Shaiboob in close attendance. In the straight Brigand and Oriental changed places and the former won by a length a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 37 1-5 secs.

The Melton Stakes.—Rs. 2,000 out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July, 1902, and which are the property of or which have been bought from the importer. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply.) The winner of the New Stakes, 1903, to carry a penalty of 4lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. M Goculdass A Nanji and A M Amer's b h Bay Middleton, 8st 5lbs	Omerkhan 1
Mr Percy Fischer's g h h Sanaiya, 7st 4lbs	O'Neill 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g h h Little Joker, 6st 12lbs	Kamad 3
Mr Haji Ali Khaderi's b h h Fallah, 9st	Ramshaw 0
Mr R R S's ch h h Najaffi, 8st 8lbs	Native 0
Messrs. M Goculdass and A Nanji's g h h White Fox, 8st 5lbs	Robinson 0
Mr Abdool Gaunt's b h h Jalid-e-Falak, 8st 5lbs	Noormahomed 0
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's b h h Rock Sand, 8st 2lbs	Southall 0
Mr Forgusson's g h h Abundance, 8st 2lbs	Penton 0
Mr S A Wahed's b h h Salvation, 8st 2lbs	Dhondi 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b h h Minting King, 8st 2lbs	Heerod 0
Mr Hoosain Rowachia's ch h h Mooshir, 7st 10lbs	Cowell 0

Betting.—6 to 4 on Bay Middleton, 10 to 1 White Fox, Minting King, and Mooshir, 15 to 1 Salvation and Sanaiya, 20 to 1 the rest.

The Race—Bay Middleton immediately came out, followed by Little Joker. As the best Sanaiya took second place, and this order was not altered. Won easily by two lengths; one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 22 4-5 secs.

The Colaba Stakes.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 500, and the third Rs. 300. A Handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 3,000 or over 31st March, 1900. Distance—1 mile 3 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's br g Ayrdale, 8st 4lbs	Cowell 1
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Trenton, 7st 9lbs	Hoyt 2
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Peninsular, 7st 11lbs	O'Neill 3
Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Glen Albyn, 9st 4lbs	Southall 0
Mr J B's b aus h Veneda, 8st 8lbs	Ramshaw 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' ch aus g Leonidas, 7st 8lbs	Kamad 0

Betting :—6 to 4 against Glen Albyn, 5 to 1 Veneda, Ayrdale, and Peninsula, 7 to 1 Leonidas, 8 to 1 Trenton.

The Race.—Trenton made the running from Peninsula with Veneda last. At the mile this position remained unchanged. Ayrdale took the lead at the four furlong post, but Trenton drew up and ran neck and neck up the straight. Twenty yards from home Peninsula made a tremendous spurt, and a remarkable finish was witnessed. Trenton and Abrdale ran a dead heat with Peninsula neck behind. Time—2 min 28 secs.

THE RUN OFF.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Ayrdale; 5 to 4 against Trenton.

In the run off both got away together and raced side by side to the three furlongs. There Ayrdale drew ahead and won easily.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—9 furlongs.

Messrs. M Goculdass A Nanji and A M Amer's b h Hyderi, 9st 6lbs	Omerkhan 1
Mr George's g h h Alexis, 6st 12lbs	Etal 2
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b h h Mahkoom, 8st 6lbs	Heerod 3
Mr Phirozes b h h Muswood 8st 12lbs	C B Mahomed 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' ch h h Rubric, 7st 5lbs	Hoyt 0
Mr A M Bosharil's b h h Admirer, 7st 2lbs	Butler 0
Mr R R S's ch h h Zooraf, 7st	Bennet 0
Mr A A Amer's b h h Fakeer II 8st 12lbs	Dhondi 0
Mr Finch's b h h Musketeer, 6st 4lbs	Kamad 0

Betting :—2 to 1 Mahkoom and Alexis, 5 to 1 Hyderi and Muswood, 8 to 1 Rubric, 12 to 1 Admirer, and any odds the field.

The Race.—Fakeer II was the first to show out from Musketeer, Alexis then took the lead for a furlong or so, but at the four furlongs post Hyderi came out and was never headed. Won by a length.

The Stewards' Purse.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Preston's ch g New Oswestry, 7st 3lbs	Hoyt 1
Messrs. M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Olga, 8st 3lbs	Omerkhan 2
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Minimus, 9st 11lbs	Robinson 3
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's ch aus g Indabba, 9st 9lbs	Cowell 0
Mr Fischer's br h Wink, 7st 10lbs	Murphy 0
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Malice, 7st 8lbs	O'Neill 0
Mr Preston's b m Lady Smith, 6st 7lbs	Native 0

Betting:—2 to 1 Minimus, 4 to 1 New Oswestry, 5 to 1 Olga, 8 to 1 Wink, 12 to 1 Malice and Lady Smith II., 15 to 1 Indabba.

The Race.—New Oswestry broke away, followed by Minimus, with Olga behind. Thus they ran to the distance when Olga came out and robbed minimus of second place. Time—1min 3 1-5 secs.

JAMES HASKELL, a cashier of Goulbourn, New South Wales, while descending his cellar stair, was thrown down by stepping on a cat, and fractured his shoulder.

HORSE SHOW.

JUDGES:

Col. P. K. BEAVER, Lt.-Col. J. W. A. MORGAN, A. V. D. Capt. E. BRANDRETH. Mr. F. A. PREVOST.

With power to add to their number.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY 17TH FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-0 p.m.	Class	16	....	Light-weight Arabs and C.-B. Polo Ponies.
3-25	"	"	15	.... Heavy-weight Arabs and C.-B. Polo Ponies.
3-35	"	"	17	.... All Polo Ponies.

RING No. 2.

3-0 p.m.	Class	5	....	Troop Horses and N. C. O's Chargers, Bo Cavalry, Body Guard and Mounted Police Arabs and C.-Bs.
3-10	"	"	4	.... Troop Horses and N. C. O's Chargers, Bo Cavalry, Body Guard, and Mounted Police. Eng. and Col.
3-25	"	"	3	.... Chargers. Volunteer Officers and Light Horse,
3-40	"	"	1	.... Chargers. Eng and Col.

ARENA.

4-0 p.m.	Class	35	....	Pony Jumping.
4-45	"	"	19	.... Single Harness, Arabs and Country-breds.
5-0	"	"	20	.... Single Harness, other Classes over 14-2.
5-15	"	"	21	.... Single Harness, other Classes 14-2 and under.
5-35	"	"	40	.... Best Turn-out.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY 19TH FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-0 p.m.	Class	18	....	Ponies suitable for Polo.
3-15	"	"	32	.... Best New Importation 14-1 and under.
3-30	"	"	12	.... Ladies' Hacks. Arabs and C.-Bs.
3-45	"	"	14	.... Ladies' Hacks, other Classes, 14-2 and under.
4-0	"	"	13	.... Ladies' Hacks, other Classes over 14-2.

RING No. 2.

3-0 p.m.	Class	28	....	Brood Mares. Eng. and Col. over 14-2.
3-15	"	"	27	.... Brood Mares, Arabs and C.-Bs.
3-30	"	"	26	.... Brood Mares, Eng. and Col. 14-2 and under.
3-45	"	"	25	.... Arab Stallions 14-2 and under.
4-0	"	"	30	.... Best C.-B., Horse, Mare, or Gelding

ARENA.

4-30 p.m.	Class	24	....	Tandems.
4-45	"	"	37	.... Tandems, Driving Competition.
5-15	"	"	38	.... Single Harness.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY 20TH FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-0 p.m.	Class	7	....	Light weight Hunters.
3-25	"	"	8	.... Hunters 14-2 and under.
4-0	"	"	10	.... Hunters Eng. and Col. regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4-15	"	....	....	Special prize for best Hunter.

RING No. 2.

3-0 p.m.	Class	11-A	....	Best Hack, 14-2 and under, the property of owner of one horse only.
3-20	"	"	6	.... Heavy weight Hunters.
3-40	"	"	9	.... Hunters, A. and C.-B.
4-0	"	"	11	.... Hunters, A. and C.-B., regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.

ARENA.

4-30 p.m.	Horse Jumping.
5-15 "	Pairs.
5-30 "	Parade of Prize Winners.
6-0 "	Distribution of Prizes.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DOG SHOW.

FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

JUDGES:

Captain LOCH. Mr. F. E. PLACE. MR. MASSEY.

Judging to take place at 7-30 a.m.

MALARIAL FEVERS IN BOMBAY.

AT the Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute, last evening, Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, delivered an interesting lecture on malarial fevers in Bombay. Professor Covernton of the Elphinstone College presided, and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The lecture was illustrated with diagrams and specimens.

The lecturer said he had chosen the subject, because it was so intimately connected with the every day life of the inhabitants of Bombay; because the disease was a preventible one; because every means taken to prevent it was associated with sanitation; and because it was intensified by insanitary conditions and due to habits and customs and neglect of the people. Malaria abounded in dark, damp, ill ventilated localities. The cause of the disease, as he would afterwards explain, was due to an organism, which was present only when those conditions existed. Improve the conditions and "tons et origo" of the disease would disappear. Much had been said and written about the mosquito theory of malaria and the history of the disease, and the life history of the organism had been fully explained by scientific observers, and many suggestions made to exterminate the mosquito.

In the year 1839 attention was drawn to the high fever mortality in Bombay, and a report was made by the late Health Officer. The causes given then were defective drainage, imperfect conservancy, over-crowding, ventilation of dwellings, accumulation of sullage water, decomposing matter, undrained areas flooded with water. In 1895, six years later, another report was made, which referred to the kindred conditions of certain parts of the city where water could not be carried off by the drains. Thus it would be seen that the cause of high mortality had always been attributed to defective sanitary conditions associated with defective system of removal of waste water and want of fresh air. In any city where those conditions existed the health of the people suffered. In 1899 however, a further report was made on malaria, with the result that it was found that in addition to the previous conditions there existed another agency which was fostered by such conditions, and was the new cause of high fever mortality. It was the duty, however, of sanitarians and those who were responsible for the improvement of the health of a community to take advantage of all discoveries which improved their knowledge regarding the cause and prevention of disease with a view to adopting them in a practical manner. Sanitation had no sentiment, and the sanitarian must make up his mind that he would receive no assistance if his advice was not in harmony with the feeling of the authorities. Time and constant fearless expression of opinion based on careful observation would gradually wear down opposition. By insanitary conditions he meant want of ventilation: small, dark, dirty, overcrowded rooms, houses and chawls built close together, separated only by a narrow gully, in which water and polluted matter was thrown. Damp soil, absence of drainage, collection of filth and water, the presence of animals improperly kept, bad food, bad water, air polluted by sewers and factories, the presence of persons affected with malaria, all those conditions tended to lower vitality and predispose them to an attack of malaria, most of them contributed to the propagation of the disease. Under the heading of fevers, the number of deaths which took place annually in the City of Bombay was on the average of the past ten years about 6,000 or 7·5 per 1,000 of the population, or one-eighth of the total mortality, from all the causes. The actual mortality, however, was not the only serious point. The majority of the persons attacked with malaria recovered, but were constantly liable to recurring attacks of fever, when, subject to certain conditions, which reduced their vitality and impaired their constitution. Young children were especially susceptible to attack of fever, which in many cases was overlooked, but which had a serious effect on their constitution. The subject of his lecture, therefore, was to explain how the danger of fever might be minimised, if not prevented all together, and how taking precautions to prevent malarial fever would aid in bringing about a better sanitary condition of any locality and improve the public health. The malaria bearing mosquito was harmless if she could not imbibe the blood of a malarious subject. The mosquito could not live in strong fresh air and sunlight: constant closing measures tended to disturb it; without water she could not breed. The lecturer then proceeded to relate certain experiments made at Rome and London, with a view to ascertain how mosquitoes propagated malaria. Those experiments absolutely proved that mosquitoes were capable of transmitting malarial fever, that protection from their bites afforded the only safeguard, and that this protection was easily obtained and did not interfere with the every day avocation of life. The sanitation of malarial regions was now possible. It meant the destruction of the mosquito breeding places in the neighbourhood of dwelling houses by suitable drainage, and cultivation and education of the people in the part played by the mosquito, and in the use of quinine and mosquito netting. Malarial fevers of different types were now associated with different forms of parasites. That is to say, a particular type of malarial fever was associated with a definite parasite. The lecturer then gave a brief history of how the parasite was conveyed from man to man, and described the mosquito to be found in Bombay, and explained its developement from the egg to the perfect insect. He then gave a long list of the places in Bombay where anopheles larvæ had been found, and detailed measures which should be adopted for the prevention of malarial fever inside as well as outside the houses.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer concluded the proceeding.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE YEAR'S SHIPBUILDING.

TRADE IN BRITISH GUIANA.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Although the general results of the year's shipbuilding at home are known before Lloyd's Register statistics are published, this is not the case as regards foreign building, accurate figures for which can scarcely be obtained through private effort. The total output of ships in the United Kingdom during the past year was 717 vessels of 1,521,698 tons, including 23 warships of 94,140 tons displacement. This output represents 57 per cent. of the year's new tonnage, and stands third in order of magnitude in the records of Lloyd's Register, having been exceeded only in the two preceding years. Compared with 1901, when the output reached the highest level, the present figures show a reduction of 97,000 tons as regards merchant vessels and 117,000 tons as regards war vessels. Large as it is the percentage of British tonnage is even better than it appears, for 99·8 per cent. has been built of steel and 96·7 is composed of steam tonnage. Of the foreign tonnage, sailing vessels represent 25 per cent. and wood and composite vessels 12 per cent. Making due allowance for sales and purchases, losses, &c., the net increase of U. K. tonnage during the year is about 643,000 tons. In other years the increases were :—1899, 313,000 tons; 1900, 220,000 tons; 1901, 512,000 tons. The year was marked by a large diminution of tonnage built for colonial and foreign shipowners. In 1902 the tonnage so built amounted to 18 per cent. of the whole output, whereas in 1900 and 1901 the figures were 25 per cent; in 1899 22 per cent., in 1898, 22 per cent., and in 1897 25 per cent. As has been the case in the last few years Germany provided the largest amount of work for British shipbuilders, purchasing 18 vessels of 54,658 tons (3·8 per cent. of the total output). The British colonies followed with 38 vessels of 40,966 tons. Next came Austria-Hungary with 37,905 tons, and Greece with 30,237 tons. It is interesting to note that we sold more ships to the countries mentioned (except Germany) than they built.

The vessels now under construction in British yards com

England and Russia in 1825 the territory was little valued and practically unexplored. It was only when the neighbourhood became populated that it was found that the vague wording of the Anglo-Russian Treaty left it extremely doubtful where the actual boundary should be. Canada began asking for a settlement in the seventies, but the matter did not become urgent until the discovery of gold on the Yukon. The difficulty in a nutshell is this: If the line is drawn where the Americans claim that it should be, Alaska having been purchased by the States from Russia in 1867, Canada has no port giving entrance to the Yukon district. Just how this unfortunate state of affairs has come about appears from the wording of the Treaty which says that the "boundary shall follow the summit of the mountains situate parallel to the coast, but whenever there are more than ten leagues from the ocean the line shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, we shall not exceed the distance of ten maritime leagues therefrom." The Canadian contention is that the ten leagues should be measured from the main coast line. America insists that the ten leagues should be measured from the head of the inlets. The Canadian point of view is supported by the fact that the Treaty refers to inlets that the boundary line crosses which becomes meaningless if the American view is accepted. In the disputed territory lies the Lynn Canal and its ports Dyea and Skagway. Canada wants a port for the Klondike district and if the American claim is upheld she will have to pay duty on all her exports to a part of her own territory to a foreign power, a most galling position. In 1899 an endeavour was made to get the matter settled, but the negotiations broke down owing to Canada's insistence on a 7th member to act as umpire. In 1900 a "modus vivendi" was arrived at with a provisional line at the headway of the Lynn Canal. The 1899 proposals of America have now been practically accepted, and a Commission, consisting of three experts from either side are to finally settle the matter in dispute by a vote of the majority. As the number is even, the possibility exists that the Commissioners will be equally divided, but it is devoutly to be hoped that this will not be the case as it is extremely desirable that a definite arrangement should be made, especially in view of the possibility that there may be fresh gold discoveries in disputed territory that might occasion actual strife.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular dated January 16 is as follows:—"With the spinners securing supplies directly from the South and holding them at their mills, and the excellent financial condition of the planters enabling them to hold their cotton from sale until its value is appreciated, the statistical position has become the strongest for many years. It was these tendencies we noted when, a fortnight ago, we stated that a child could write a bull circular. That remark is as true to-day as then, and the visible position is bound to continue a strong one for a long time—until the market reaches a point where planters become ready sellers. There is slight increase in the movement in Texas, which it is likely will continue for a little time, as the weather has admitted of the picking and movement of some of the remaining cotton. We find the sentiment of the trade more bullish than at any time this season. It is based on the statistical position and the reduced crop estimates resulting therefrom. So far the speculation which was so prominent a feature of the past two seasons is lacking and the cotton trade itself has taken its place on the long side. If the crop movement does not increase within the next three weeks it will be accepted that the crop will not exceed that of last season, and as the consumption is now believed to be in excess of the yield of last season a further advance will ensue. The markets under such conditions must rule upon such a level as will check consumption, whatever that price may be. On the other hand, should the movements increase so as to bring larger crop estimates again to the front, the effect would be to bring about a sharp decline, as the offerings would come upon markets without a short interest and with spinners better supplied than at the same time during the past four years. So that, after all, the question reverts to whether or not this crop will reach or exceed 11,000,000 bales, and that question seems as difficult of solution now as in October. The trade is not taking any chances that it will reach 11,000,000 bales. On the contrary, it is acting on the theory that it will not equal the consumption, and has bought heavily of the small visible supply in the expectation of higher prices."

Messrs S. W. Royse and Co. in their report dated Manchester, January 24th, state that since the beginning of the year there has been a good, steady enquiry for most chemicals. Consumers have, of course, been replenishing their stocks, and some good contracts have also been placed for delivery well ahead. There is a pretty general feeling that some progress is being slowly made towards better things, but still it is satisfactory to note that although values of many articles are very tempting, no disposition is shown to over-purchase, on the contrary, care is shown to keep within actual prospective requirements. In the heavy Alkali department a good business has been passing. Bleaching Powder has been particularly active, orders having been held over as far as possible until the beginning of this month to secure the benefit of the much lower prices then coming into force. Caustic Soda is moving steadily at unchanged prices. Ammonia Soda, Soda Crystals and Bicarbonate are all in fair demand. Colorates of Potash and Soda are somewhat brighter, the present extremely low prices being very inducing. Sulphate of Copper has during this month greatly improved in value, a good business being done. Green Copperas has a fair enquiry, but it is rather easier in price. Lead Salts are all moving better, the advance in value of the metal having caused increased enquiry. Ammonia Salts are in fair demand, values remaining unchanged. Acetates of Lime and Soda are steady. Bichromates are unchanged, but are very firm, and sales are only made for near delivery. Prussiates continue dull, values however do not recede, and some makers do not care to sell far ahead. Carbonate of Potash is stronger; demand is better, and supplies are coming forward less freely from the Continent. Caustic Potash also is rather firmer, with a fair enquiry. Borax is firm, and is selling more freely. Arsenic is stronger; the Spanish article, being of the highest quality, is steadily making its way, and the production is increasing. Tartaric Acid is firm at the advance. Tar Products have opened in a rather disappointing fashion. In Benzoles a fair amount of business is passing, but at slightly easier prices. Solvent Naphtha remains steady at very low figures, and not much business doing. Crude Carbolic is barely steady; makers are, however, not at all anxious to sell forward at the reduced quotation; Crystal Carbolic is quiet, and Liquid is dull, although so cheap. Creosote is steady, and the demand, although less active, is still good. Pitch remains firm for present delivery, although supplies are obtainable with somewhat less difficulty now than a little while ago. Sulphate of Ammonia has a very strong market, and high prices are readily obtained for shipment over the next month or two.

The same firm writing in respect of minerals and metal say that a good business has been passing in Iron Ore, and the market is strong. The imports during 1902 show an increase of 891,459 tons or £428,591 upon the imports during 1901. The Brimstone trade also is in good condition, demand being steady and values fully maintained; imports of this article also show an improvement during 1902 as compared with 1901, the increase being 1,401 tons or £14,479. China Clay is quieter, the export demand falling away at this season of the year; the home trade is, however, fairly good, and producers are by no means uneasy, being well provided with orders for forward delivery. In Phosphate of Lime there are some signs of reaction from the low prices induced by the excessively keen competition of the North African Phosphates, the market actually being rather stiffer. During this month there has been great activity in the Metal Markets, and prices show an improvement all round. Pig Iron has been moving well, and during the last week especially a good business has been done not only for near delivery but also well forward, and for home and export; prices during the month show an advance of some 6d. per ton in Scotch Iron and some 1s. per ton in Cleveland and the markets closed strong with good prospects. Tin has advanced about £8 10s. per ton during this month, and is now £17 dearer than at the end of November. Copper is only some 10s. dearer, and is at present firm. Spelter has advanced 7s. 6d. per ton, and is firm. Lead is 15s. higher, is very firm, and seems likely to be dearer.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal offices, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

RAILWAY OVERBRIDGES.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to Corporation resolution, dated the 16th October last, the conclusions arrived at, at an informal meeting of the representatives of Government, the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, and the Municipality on the question of the construction of overbridges. The Commissioner, in his letter stated: I have the honour to report for the information of the Corporation that the various sites of the proposed overbridges were inspected by the Deputy Consulting Engineer, the officers of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, and myself, after which an informal meeting was held on 11th December 1902, at the G. I. P. Railway Administrative Offices, when the Officers representing the two Railways, the Government of Bombay, and the Municipality were present. With the assistance of plans prepared by the two Railway Administrations after the above-mentioned inspection, the Committee discussed the comparative merits of the original and alternative proposals. The personal inspection and the plans above-mentioned gave the Committee a clear idea of the most suitable positions in which to place overbridges to meet the present conditions of traffic, which have considerably changed, since the recommendations of the Overbridge Committee were made in 1890. The conclusions arrived at the meeting were: (1) To construct two bridges one across the Clerk Road and the other across Arthur Road level-crossings of the G. I. P. Railway recommended by the Overbridge Committee between the two level crossings which it was proposed to close. (2) To construct one bridge across the B. B. & C. I. Railway, level crossing at Clerk Road, approaches being arranged for the Mahalaxmi Station and a level crossing maintained at Haines Road. This arrangement was agreed to in place of the overbridge between the Clerk and the Haines Road level crossings recommened by the Overbridge Committee. (3) To construct two overbridges, one across Curry Road and the other across DeLisle Road level crossing of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, respectively. These two overbridges are to take the place of the overbridge recommended by the Overbridge Committee to run across the two Railway lines and joining Soparibag Road with Fergusson Road. (4) To construct an overbridge on Elphinstone Road at the site of the present level crossings of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways. In the case of item No. (1) above mentioned the overbridge between the two crossings at Clerk Road and Arthur Road proposed by the Overbridge Committee the alignment would be circuitous, and would involve unnecessary inconvenience to the public. It would also necessitate an archway under the west approach road for the through passage of traffic on DeLisle Road. In the case of item No. (2) under the arrangement proposed by the Overbridge Committee, it was intended to carry a single road and overbridge through the Mahalaxmi Dhobiewada to carry the existing traffic over Haines and Clerk Roads. This would cause much inconvenience to the public as they would have to traverse two sides of a triangle instead of one as they do now. It may be pointed out that by the arrangement now proposed, the public will have to suffer the inconvenience of the Haines Road level crossing, which cannot be avoided unless an overbridge is built there also. In the case of item No. (3) the Overbridge Committee proposed to have an overbridge on a new road north of Curry Road to span both the Railways. This arrangement appears to be objectionable as the proposed site would be too near the Parel Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and would pass through the Store yard of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It would be preferable to follow the lines of DeLisle Road and Curry Road along which there is an immense amount of traffic, rather than introduce the arrangement proposed by the Overbridge Committee. The only disadvantage in the new arrangement would be that some valuable buildings on the borders of Curry Road will have to be acquired and certain plots of land which have already been acquired on the line proposed by the Overbridge Committee will not be utilized. In the case of item No. (4) it is not understood why the Overbridge Committee should have recommended the bridge to be built about 300 feet northwards and parallel to the Elphinstone Road itself. The alignment now agreed upon is certainly the better of the two. It will not involve so much acquisition of land, as in the other case, and will also avoid the portion of the Railway where there are many more lines than that near the existing level crossing. The gradients now proposed to be adopted is 1 in 30. By the arrangements which have now been approved it would in most cases lead to greatly enhanced expenditure if a grade of 1 in 40 were arranged for, and in some cases it would be entirely impracticable to provide approaches on this gradient. A gradient of 1 in 30 has, therefore, been adopted for all approaches which the Committee considered to be suitable. At the meeting held on the 11th December, 1902, it was further agreed that the Railway Administration should frame estimates for the entire cost of all actual work on the overbridges including the approaches, the cost of land and compensation to be added by the Municipal Corporation."

The Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded. He observed that nothing had been stated in the report about an overbridge at Dadar.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner explained that the question of the overbridge at Dadar was involved in the Improvement Trust scheme, which had not yet been sanctioned by the Government, and that was the reason why the question of a bridge at Dadar was not taken up.

The resolution was adopted.

LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Lord Harris Memorial Committee, forwarding for orders a correspondent regarding (1) the inscription to be cut on the slab in the entrance to the Lord Harris Memorial School; and (2) the trust deed to be executed in respect of the school.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the correspondence be referred to the Commissioner for report. He said the school was built out of public subscription raised as a memorial to Lord Harris, to which the Government had contributed a sum of Rs. 13,436. Now the question was what inscription should be placed on the school and now the trust deed was to be executed.

The proposition was carried.

POWERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Commissioner forwarded with reference to Corporation resolution, dated the 24th April last, counsel's opinion as to the legality and scope of the Standing Committee resolutions, dated the 27th March, 1901, and 23th, March 1902, respectively, and the rules appended to them.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the copy of the Counsel's opinion be recorded and forwarded to the Standing Committee for such action as they might deem necessary. He said the question had reference to the powers of the Standing Committee to charge either by measurement for water supplied or to levy the water tax. It was on his own motion that the question was submitted to counsel for their opinion.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil said the case had not been properly put before the counsel. He moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to a committee for consideration and report.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in reply said that he had no objection to the amendment, which was carried.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

With reference to Corporation resolution, dated the 27th October last, in regard to the question of advertisements, the Commissioner forwarded statements, showing the amount of each year for advertisements given by the various departments to the different papers.

Mr. J. B. Petit moved that the statements be referred to a committee for consideration and report.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved an amendment that the statements be only recorded.

The amendment on being put to the vote, lost, and the original proposition was carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Exeter Stakes—Knight Templar, Loch Arden, Peppercorn, Repetition, Stand Off, Henry, Vasto and Presbyterian.

The Stand Plate—Blue Blood, Corrie Roy, Orion, Malwala, Harpest Planet.

The Champion Stakes—Bellary and Phil.

The Lawn Stakes—Lady Avon, Amaroes, Minnichaha, La France, The Chump, Aome and Not Yet.

The Town Plate—John Roberts, Alexis, Wild Fox, Moon and Artist.

The Midget Plate—Bridoon, Reputation, Panalla II, Marmion, Jeddah and Silver Cup.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 16th February.

BOMBAY HUNT.

HOUNDS WILL MEET ON THE FOLLOWING DATES

Wed. Feb 18th—Jaokal Club — March 1st—Paris
" 25th—Sahar Hill — " 4th—Santa Cruz
Wed. " 25th—Cross Roads, Malon Ground — " 8th—Sahar Village

R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Honorary Secretary.

The Jaokal Club Point-to-Point Races take place at Santa Cruz on Friday, the 13th March.

A POINT IN LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of Bombay not long ago consulted some of its select judicial officers as to whether it was necessary to amend Section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure by enabling a judgment debtor to object to the validity of an auction sale of his property on the mere ground of its not having fetched an adequate price. It was pointed out to Government by a Judge of some eminence that such cases of hardship (which cannot be remedied under the existing law) were often brought to the notice of the Courts, and that it would be, therefore, to the interest of the judgment debtors in general if the Legislature were to authorize the Courts to set aside such forced sales, on the application of the judgment debtor when the property sold had not realised threefourths of its market value as determined by the Court on the evidence before it.

It is not known what action Government have determined to take in the matter of the propcsed amendment of the law or what the consensus of the opinions of the officers consulted by them on the desirability or otherwise of acting on the suggestion thus made to them has been; but there can be no doubt that the suggestion is likely, if carried out, to show one more obstacle in the way of the much abused money-lender realising his money by executing his decree, and as it is generally believed that the Bill to amend our Code of Civil Procedure which has been recently referred to a Select Committee will be at once passed into law as soon as it is finally revised by that body, it appears to me very desirable that the suggestion under notice should also attract the attention of these eminent professional gentlemen who have taken the trouble of favouring Government with their criticisms on the other debateable points noticed by them in the Bill of the proposed new Code published for general information.

Much would necessarily depend in such cases on the view the Courts take of the evidence placed before them on the point of the real market value of the property sold, but it must nevertheless be honestly confessed that there is always a certain amount of gambling in the results of all such litigation in which conflicting evidence can be and is easily produced, and it is really doubtful if the debtor who is owing to the difficulty of his position likely to find it had to procure the necessary funds which supply the sinews of war in such cases will be always able to establish his case to the satisfaction of the Courts. The initial difficulty which strikes one, however, on the most superficial consideration of the new proposal is as to how the money-lender is to realize his money if there is no purchaser forthcoming within a reasonable period who is willing to bid for the property on the statutory terms thus imposed on him. The decree-holder must in those circumstances without reference to his own wishes or wants be prepared to buy the attached property on these terms, and to face the inevitable ordeal of the additional litigation if the sufficiency of the price paid by him is impugned.

Most of the persons engaged in the money-lending business would be always really glad to obtain their money back with a reasonable amount of interest, and it is only a small number of them who are bent on possessing themselves of their debtors' estates. It is also very seldom that the Subordinate Judiciary in the mofussil award further interest on their judgments in the case of old debts, and it is, therefore, a question if the Legislature has not provided all the necessary safeguards for the protection of the honest debtor when it has invested the Courts with the power of revising hard and unconscionable agreements, and left it to their discretion whether or not they will award further interest, and when the debtor has it in his power to sell his property privately at the best price he can hope to obtain and thus defeat the forced court sale within a reasonably sufficient time after it should have taken place. Whether the time thus allowed at present requires to be enlarged is another point altogether.

Nobody desires that our courts should exercise their discretion in postponing sales when owing to abnormal causes such as the occurrence of famines the estates brought to the hammer do not fetch adequate prices, and the High Court Circulars sufficiently provide for such contingencies. There is no analogy between sales conducted by the courts to compel debtors to pay their debts and auction sales held by Government in connection with their Abkari and Opium farms in which they make it a rule not to accept bids below a reserved amount either in the interest of the general tax-payer, or because they believe that they will by doing so be putting prohibitive prices on certain deleterious articles generally consumed by vicious persons. I think from my limited experience that the suggested rule would in the majority of cases only serve to swell the bill of the debtors' costs and foster up a great deal of useless and unnecessary litigation by raising false hopes which can never be fulfilled, and hope that some lawyer with a larger experience will examine the question in all its bearings and favour us with his opinion.—Your, &c.,

DOUBT.

THE STUDENTS' QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with pleasure an article in your paper in connection with the insanitary condition of the Elphinstone College Residency. Again and again has the question been brought before the public, but with no result. The fact remains that the Residency stands where it is blockaded by buildings which deprive it of the advantages of free light and air. It is difficult to decide how long it will be before anything is done in the matter. It appears that the cry of the poor students residing in that Hostel meets with no response. I have personally visited the Hostel and seen that the students especially those on the groundfloor are compelled to take the assistance of lamps long before sunset. Should it, therefore, be supposed that it is the intention of the authorities to have sound minds in unsound bodies? The existence of illness among the students at present, as pointed out by your correspondent, fully justifies the necessity of immediate action in the matter. I have heard some students asking, "Is this an improvement made in our condition by the City Improvement Trust?" May I, therefore, appeal to the authorities concerned to move in the matter for the sake of the students residing in that Hostel?—Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.

WHEN an ancient Greek philosopher was asked which he considered was the happiest time in a man's life, he promptly selected the period between the ages of forty and forty-five. On being pressed for the reasons which induced him to make this selection, the philosopher added: "At forty a man, if he be intelligent, has lost his illusions, and looks upon the world as it is, not as he would like it to be. He is still young enough to partake of the pleasures of youth; yet has sufficient experience never to permit his heart to rule his head; is moderate in all things, and wisely shy of hazardous enterprises." On being further asked which he considered the happiest time in a woman's life, the philosopher paused a long while, and when at last he replied he prefaced his answer by asserting that this was the more difficult question of the two. Finally he said: "When she is too old to be called a girl, and not old enough to be called a woman without the word 'young' prefixed to it. I am unable to be more definite, for the differences among women are greater than the differences among men. The healthy young woman sees only the brightest side of life, and to her vision the future is filled with golden possibilities of which the mental anticipation is delightful."

In this pronouncement it will be noted that the wise old Greek uses the "word healthy" in a qualifying sense. Omit that word and the sentence at once loses more than half its truth. Here is a case which will prove our statement. "From the age of nineteen until I completed my twenty-third year, I did not know what it was to be well for a single day," writes Mrs. R. Huntley, of 65, Ultimo Road, Ultimo, Sydney, N.S.W., under date 19th June, 1902. "But for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup it is doubtful if I should be here to-day to describe my experiences. My ailment was chronic biliousness and dyspepsia. Words are inadequate to convey a conception of my sufferings during that miserable period. I was then a tailor's machinist, employed in that capacity by Messrs. Godferson and Smith, of the Royal Arcade, Sydney. Ordinary food was poison to me, and I was obliged to exist on soda-water, milk, plain biscuits, and dry toast. Even that fare would sometimes distress me to an intolerable degree. My skin turned sallow, my eyes sank and were surrounded by dark, hollow circles. I slept only by fits and starts, my slumbers being haunted and harassed by horrible dreams and nightmares. There was a dull continuous pain between my shoulders and in my right side. I grew thinner and thinner, until I was reduced to mere skin and bone, and became so weak that I could hardly walk to my place of business. Often the noise of my sewing-machine, and the close air of the workroom, would bring on a splitting headache that maddened me. Then there were fits of retching and vomiting, which troubled me with great frequency. When there was nothing in the stomach to come up, I would retch and strain until I became exhausted and faint, when my workmates would improvise a couch for me with their cloaks and jackets, and I would lie for hours unable to move. I was treated by three doctors; but I believe the medicines they prescribed irritated my stomach and did me more harm than good. After four years of misery I was persuaded to try what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup could do for me, and within a few days began to mend at such a rate that everyone who knew me was amazed at the improvement in my condition. The vomiting ceased, the hue of health returned to my cheeks, my eyes brightened, and at the end of two months I was in every respect thoroughly cured."

THE FAR EAST.

THREATENED RAID ON CANTON.

ARREST OF REFORMERS.

THE "China Mail" under date January 28, states:—

It is reported upon authority which cannot be lightly considered that an attempt will be made, to-night, by a Reformist force, to capture Canton. It is alleged that during the past six months active mobilization has been going on within the limits of the two provinces, Kwangsi and Kwang-tung, that recruits have been found to a very considerable number, and that a large quantity of arms has been successfully hidden away, ready for the act of rebellion.

It is further stated that the movement originated when the last throw of the dice quelled, for the moment, at any rate, the Boxer Rebellion in the North; and that since then the Reform Party has been acting upon the assumption that the Foreign Powers would tacitly consent to the carrying through of the coup.

The ascertained facts prove that the revolt in the Two Kwang is no ordinary affair. But, owing to the reticence of those in possession of official information, it is impossible to do more than guess at the true extent of the mischief contemplated.

On Sunday, information was received by the Government in Hongkong from the Chinese Government, which resulted in eight arrests. The men taken into custody are as follows:—

Tung Sai-sum, 52 of Kwai Siu, shopkeeper, 20 D'Aguilar S.; Chan Kam-yan, 39, of San On, no occupation, 20 D'Aguilar St.; Ho Sang, 24, of San On, cook, unemployed, 20 D'Aguilar St.; Tang Hing, 20, of Shun Tak, carpenter, 20 D'Aguilar St; Wong Shiu Tong, 29, of San On, accountant, 20 D'Aguilar St.; Kwong Tsung Wan, 31, of Nam Hoi, hatter, 4 Tung Wa Lane; Leung On Li, 35, of Kwai Siu, tailor, 20 D'Aguilar St.; Ho Ming, 35, of Kwai Siu, stone merchant, Macao.

They were brought before Mr. Hazeland, to-day, and charged in the following manner:—

1. For that they, within the limits of His Majesty's dominions and after the coming into operation therein of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, and without the licence of His Majesty, were unlawfully engaged in the fitting out of a Military Expedition to proceed against the dominions of a certain friendly State, to wit, the Empire of China; on the 26th instant, at Victoria in this Colony;

2. For that they, within the limits of His Majesty's dominions and after the coming into operation therein of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, and without the licence of His Majesty were unlawfully engaged in the preparation of a Military Expedition to proceed against a certain friendly State to wit, the Empire of China on the 26th day of January 1903 at Victoria in this Colony.

It is somewhat curious that the conspirators should have chosen for their abode in Hongkong premises within a stone's throw of the Central Police Station. That was their choice, however. When the police raid was made, uniforms and arms were got upon the premises, also banners, we believe.

Bail was fixed at dols 10,000 each, or two sureties of dols. 5,000 each.

As already stated, the raid was made upon information received from the Chinese authorities, but it seems that, however well planned, the police net did not enclose the chief conspirators. As a matter of fact, whilst the emissaries of the law were entering the house at one door, eight of the leading strings in the revolt were quietly walking away from the back portal. Over two hundred suspects are being closely watched in the Colony, but the list of supposed recruits exceeds these figures by far.

When asked for an official statement, Mr. F. J. Badeley, Captain Superintendent of Police, said he could give no information. He left the courtroom after obtaining the remand of the prisoners, to proceed to his office, and during the next half-hour, or so, he was busily engaged in the mapping out of plans for further captures. The police did their best to keep the affair as quiet as possible.

It is stated that several influential Chinese in Hongkong are implicated in an indirect way. Their names will probably be mentioned during the trial. The present remand is for eight days, dating from yesterday afternoon, but when the prisoners come before Mr. Hazeland, as they will do, on the morning of the 3rd proximo there will be a further adjournment; and then the date of the real opening of the investigation will probably be fixed.

In order to protect the New Territory from possible disturbance, extra police are being crafted from Hongkong.

It is said that the plans of the conspirators include the slaying of one of the Chief Mandarins of Canton, against whom a personal grudge has been nursed.

Hongkong January 30:—Two more arrests have been made in connection with the Reformist plot to capture Canton. The prisoners are Leung Ching, of no fixed occupation or abode, and Chu Ah Shu, of Wai Chow. They were brought before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy, to-day, and charged in the same manner as the first batch of prisoners, and then remanded.

The discovery of the plot by the local police was almost as big a surprise to themselves as it can possibly have been to the conspirators. The instructions issued only concerned a seizure of arms, and when the detectives entered the house in which the better part of the plan was arranged in Hongkong, they were astonished at the spectacle which was presented to them. There were brown velvet caps, and tunics of gaudy hue, banners, and arms of various sorts. These will be exhibited when the case comes on for trial.

The next raid will probably be made upon the store of a certain merchant, who, it is known, was collecting stores of tinned meats, etc., for the rebels.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES AND NATIVE CAVALRY.

It may be admitted that manœuvres are most necessary in India, as indeed in every country which has a large army. In order that officers and men may learn something of the art of war. The experience gained may not be worth very much, but still it is instructive in some degree; and there is the one distinct advantage that weak points in the machinery connected with the movements and maintenance of a force in the field may be detected. In this country, however, there is one branch of the Service to which peace manœuvres mean a serious financial loss, and the Generals who try to make the conditions as realistic as possible should bear this fact in mind. We refer to the Native Cavalry organised on the silladar system, the main support of which is the regimental Chanda fund. There is no occasion to explain the system at length briefly put, the recruit has to bring a horse or the value of a horse on enlistment and the remounting of the regiment is carried out from the Chanda. The money in that fund belongs to the men, who contribute a fixed amount monthly. In time of war if horses are killed in action or die from disease or hard work, the Government step in and make good the losses to a certain extent, otherwise the inevitable result would be bankruptcy. But after campaigning there is no such benevolence to be looked for though the loss in horseflesh may have been very great. Our point is that realistic effects at manœuvres may be too dearly purchased, and that where Native cavalry are concerned every care should be taken to save the horses as much as possible. The regiments which shared in the mimic warfare between Umballa and Delhi last December will feel the drain upon their Chandas for a long time to come for the cavalry were worked very hard, and the horses were generally on short rations. They had to be out from early morning until nightfall on most days and the saddles were scarcely ever off for twelve to fourteen hours at a stretch. The result was that many animals, which would in ordinary circumstances have remained in the ranks as serviceable, either broke down at the time or have since had to be "cast," and their replacement will cost a large sum. Further, all the horses got out of condition, and they have now to feed up again, the expense of the extra rations falling entirely upon the men. It may be argued that it is just as well that unsound animals should be eliminated by this rough-and-ready process rather than that they should be sent on service and die off in a few weeks; but everyone acquainted with the silladar system knows that the only way in which the Chandas can be kept nominally solvent is to retain a certain number of old horses in the ranks. It would be idle to pretend that this is not the case, and the Government are as much aware of the fact as the regimental officers. Some years ago there was good deal of reporting and minuting at Army Headquarters on this very point, and tabular statements were prepared showing that with a few rare exceptions the Chandas were really unequal to providing the full number of remounts required annually. But Government were not prepared to come to their assistance, and hence Commanding Officers were left to make the best of an unsound financial position. They could and can only keep their Chandas going by allowing a certain number of old horses to be still used, though the penalty for this may have to be paid in the next war. Manœuvres, such as those of last December, make the position still worse; and at all future camps-of-exercise special instructions should be issued to save the horses as much as possible and to insist upon such arrangements being made as will secure their being well fed from first to last.—"Pioneer."

MR. GEORGE GOULD, the New York millionaire, now owns the smallest electric automobile in the world. It is 4ft. long, 3ft. wide, and under 4ft. in height.

MRS. HENRY NORMAN DIVORCED.

WELL-KNOWN TRAVELLER CO-RESPONDENT.

IN the Divorce Court on January 29, before Mr. Justice Barnes, Mr. H. Norman, M. P., asked for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife, Menie Muriel Norman, on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent, Mr. Edward Arthur Fitzgerald. There was no defence, Mr. Bargrave Deane, K. C., and Mr. Pritchard appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Barnard for the respondent, and Mr. Bayford for the co-respondent.

In opening the case, Mr. Bargrave Deane said the parties were married on August 28, 1891, at the Registry Office, St. George's, Hanover-square, London, and there was one child of the marriage, a boy, born on May 21, 1897. The wife's name was formerly Dowie. Both husband and wife were people of great literary attainments, and they travelled a great deal together. The co-respondent had been their friend from the beginning. He was treated like a brother, and used to travel with Mr. and Mrs. Norman, and go with them everywhere. Mr. Norman, counsel believed, had helped the co-respondent in a literary way. The petitioner and the respondent lived happily together until the year 1900. In 1899, Mr. Norman had to go to Russia on certain literary work. He took his wife, and Mr. Fitzgerald went, too, he not being in good health at the time. While travelling in Russia in November, 1899, Mr. Norman found it was necessary to visit Central Asia, and thinking it not quite a place to which he could take his wife, he left her with the co-respondent at Tiflis to come home together. Petitioner resumed his journey to Central Asia, and Mrs. Norman and the co-respondent came home. Mr. Norman returned to this country at Christmas, 1899, the wife in the meantime having written to him affectionately, and signing herself "your devoted wife." When he got home petitioner found that his wife had changed in her manner towards him. She said she had ceased to love him. He asked her point blank whether there was any other man who had taken his place, and she declared there was not, only that she had lost her affection for the petitioner. Matters went on till 1901, when Mr. Norman obtained some information which led him to speak to his wife again. She then informed him that her affections had been transferred to Mr. Fitzgerald. That caused great trouble between husband and wife. Eventually Mrs. Norman made a statement to a mutual friend, a Mrs. Marshall, about her relations with the co-respondent, and petitioner wrote to his wife about it. The wife replied on June 4, 1901. In it she said:

"Ethel Marshall took a perfectly simple view and does not want to see me again. Her condemnation of me and her sympathy with you are quite lively. . . She begged me to do nothing, but to wait and allow time to have a chance. . . She considered that the sentiment to which I am a victim, and to which you are a martyr, will not last long, and that we have quite enough in common to make a very happy life together, and my duty will be to plead for your forgiveness, and you will take me back. She said you would not be the first to have done it . . that you had acted with so much kindness to me and real nobility of mind, that I ought to try and do this in time. I simply tell you what she said. It is totally opposed to someone else's view, which makes it interesting. It is no part of Ethel Marshall's creed to hate the sins and love the sinner."

After he received this letter inquiries were made, and the result was that the present petition was filed on February 24, 1902, alleging misconduct at Tiflis. Eventually in the early part of this year it was discovered that respondent and co-respondent had stayed together at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover. The respondent and co-respondent were not present in Court to deny the misconduct.

Mr. Barnard said he appeared for the respondent, and was not in a position to call his client with reference to the charges in January at Dover. Mr. Bayford, for the co-respondent, said he was in a similar position.

Mr. Henry Norman was called, and bore out counsel's statement. Some letters were handed up to his Lordship to read, and from one written by Mrs. Norman to her husband, counsel read the following passage:—

"You have said hard things about the man. You say it is my duty to clear his character if I can, but I do not particularly feel that, as his character can take care of itself."

Mr. Bargrave Deane said he should like to say that Mr. Norman had done all he could to induce his wife to return to him, but it seemed impossible for her to give up the co-respondent. Consequently petitioner took these proceedings.

His Lordship granted petitioner a decree nisi, with custody of the child, and costs against the co-respondent.

ALLEGED MUTINY AND MURDER.

THRILLING TALE OF THE SEA.

A Liverpool correspondent telegraphs: An extraordinary development is reported in connection with the destruction by fire and the abandonment of the steamship Veronica in mid-Atlantic. The original statement was that the Veronica took fire in December, and was abandoned, her crew putting off in two boats, one containing Mr. Shaw, the captain and some of the crew, and the other the remaining members of the crew. The latter boat was picked up by the steamship Brunswick, but nothing was heard of the boat containing the captain, and it was feared that she was swamped.

Now the story is that a part of the crew mutinied and murdered the captain and seven of the crew who were unwilling to join the mutineers, and that the ship was purposely fired. The boat picked up by the Brunswick contained four seamen and a negro cook, the latter of whom is said to have informed the captain of the Brunswick that his life was spared on condition that he cooked for his companions, whose idea seemed to be to make for some island. The captain of the Brunswick, on receiving this statement, took advantage at the first port of call to cable an account of the affair to Scotland Yard. Instructions were forwarded thence to the Liverpool police, and early yesterday the Brunswick was boarded by detectives, and the survivors of the Veronica were brought to the police office. They are not technically arrested, but only detained for examination of the cook's statement, and no charge has yet been made against them.

The Press Association's Liverpool correspondent telegraphs later:—Further inquiries with reference to the story show that the survivors were picked up by the Brunswick at Tenerife, a small desert island off the coast of Brazil. When the Brunswick approached the island, which is totally uninhabited, the men were sitting on the sands, but they put out in a boat and begged Captain Browne to take them on board, as they were starving. They stated that they were the only survivors of the Veronica, which was burned at sea on December 20, the captain and first mate, with the rest of the crew, having put off in another boat which was swamped. The men further stated that they landed on Cajucira Island on Christmas Day, three days prior to the arrival of the Brunswick. During the five days that they drifted about in the sea they said they subsisted on eleven biscuits and a small barrel of water. Captain Browne gave them on board, and supplied them with food, which they ate ravenously. There were three Germans, a Dutchman, an American, and a negro cook in the party. The Brunswick proceeded on the voyage to Lisbon, and ten days after leaving the island the negro obtained a private interview with the captain, to whom he stated that the story told by the survivors was false, and that what had happened was that a part of the crew had revolted, and that, led by the German boatswain, four of the men had murdered the captain and first mate. The negro added that the men had threatened to kill him if he split on them. Captain Browne reported the whole affair to the British Consul at Lisbon, on whose instructions he brought the men to Liverpool.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

ARMENIA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadeloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Mesmeism route to Siam Interrupted beyond the Indian frontier beyond Kanburi.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th February 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

A BILL has been introduced into the Kansas State Legislature providing for a tax on bachelors of £10 a year and on spinsters of £5 a year. It also provides that unmarried State officials shall forfeit their salaries, and that the money shall be devoted to the school funds.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING must have been pleased with himself when he found he was able to quote the Duke of Devonshire's motto the other day. How many other people could have recalled, without the help of any other house? "Cavendo tutus," however, is not by any means the Duke's monopoly; two barons and a baronet have also pinned their faith to caution as the way of safety. Lord Rowton's motto is "Loyal to the Death"; so is the Marquess of Ely's. The

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At the recent Congress of Medicine held in Cairo, Professor Bouchard showed how in local maladies or in general maladies affecting certain parts, for example, acute rheumatism, the application of the remedy may be limited to the locality affected. Salicylate of soda is taken inwardly for acute rheumatism, but M. Bouchard finds that injections of it at the affected joins will serve as well. A man afflicted with chronic rheumatism in the knee, and confined to bed for two months, was cured by a single injection of 20 centigrammes of salicylate. It is well, however, to supplement the injections with general treatment

The mortality of the French Army is regarded as a sign that the usual military tests for fitness to serve are insufficient. Professor Michel Levy has already drawn attention to the importance of the girth round the chest as a factor in selecting recruits, but neither it nor the weight are considered enough to show the aptitude of a man for military service.

A military doctor, M. Tartiere, has taken up the problem, and has resolved it in this formula :—The index of strength is based on the relation of the weight of the body and the stature. This law, according to him, applies more particularly to men in their twentieth year, that is to say, conscripts. A youth of 20 years 1.70 metres high should weigh 70 kilograms, and if he only weights 55 kilograms he should be rejected as unfit. M. Tartiere is also of opinion that all subjects who do not gain in flesh, or, perhaps, lose it, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, may be suspected of some constitutional morbidity. In Germany doubtful soldiers are weighed every eight days for three months.

M. Kutiako, having discovered that the heart of warm-blooded animals such as rabbits, and birds, can be reanimated three or four days after artificial stoppage of the circulation, and even after spontaneous death, has turned his attention to human beings. In a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, he stated that after preliminary researches he has reanimated the heart of a child of three months, dead of pneumonia. This experiment has been repeated on other human hearts, and several times he has provoked pulsations thirty hours after death. He believes that, in certain diseases, where the stoppage of the heart, or apparent death, is occasioned not by exhaustion but accumulated matters, its rhythmic action can be renewed after the elimination of these matters by washing.

A pair of tusks, the largest ever found in the frozen north according to one authority, have been sent to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. They are 12 feet long of good ivory, and weigh respectively 168 and 172 lbs. They were found by Mr. Moran, postmaster at Keenawalik, a mining camp 300 miles northwest of Nome, in Alaska

Dr. H. L. Jameson in the proceedings of the Zoological Society, London, gives a full description of his researches on the formation of pearls. He shows that a true pearl is formed in a sac of the mantle. He draws a distinction between true pearls and intended foreign bodies coated with nacre. The character of a pearl depends on the species of shell and part of the mantle in which it is formed. "Leathery" pearls are formed in the margin of the mantle. "Brown," or "black," pearls, like those of the Scotch river mussel, are formed in the part of the mantle which deposits prismatic nacre.

The sac in which a true pearl is formed arises from some stimulation of the mantle by parasitic trematodes; but these may escape from the sac before the pearl is secreted, and not become the nucleus of the pearl. This fact opens up a possibility of growing pearls by infecting oysters with the parasite.

Carbolic acid is now made in Germany by a synthetic process of chemistry; and, according to Dr. Rose, H.M. Consul at Stuttgart, the fact has lowered the price of this acid, which is useful as a disinfectant. German chemists, looking to the high price of phenol, owing to prohibition, and the low price of benzol, have succeeded in making phenol from benzol, and thus rendering Germany independent of imported phenol.

The U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, has introduced a method of telegraphing time signals preferable to that employed at Greenwich. Instead of sending one signal a day, a series of signals lasting five minutes and ending at noon is sent out. The series agrees with that used on the Pacific coast, so that the same system now operates in all the United States.

Thanks to scientific research, places hitherto deemed fabulous or mythical—for example, the Labyrinth of Daedalus, excavated by Mr. Evans—are shown to have a real existence. M. Victor Berard's "Odyssey and the Phoenicians," published by Colin, Paris, identifies localities of the Odyssey, such as the cave of Calypso and the bathing-place of Nausicaa. The grotto of Calypso, otherwise translated the Cave of Hiding (from the Greek word to hide) is, according to Mr. Berard, not at Malta but on the coast of Morocco, between Ceuta and Tangier, in front of Gibraltar, in the little island of Peregil, at the foot of the Monkey Mountain, which appears to have been the primitive Atlas.

According to Homer, the isle is near the high pillars of Atlas, overgrown with poplars, cypresses, and other trees; haunted by seagulls, hoopoes, crows, and other birds. There was a vine at the mouth, and four springs, as well as meadows, with violets, are mentioned. The cave is found at the bottom of a cove with sheer walls, and invisible from the sea. It is a "marvellous cachette" and watering-place for sailors; the sea is gay with red and violet algæ, scarlet polypes on the rocks and violet mediæ in the clear water. The entrance is about 60 feet high by 25 feet wide, and about 30 feet in there is an elbow leading to a spacious hall about 150 feet long. The description of Homer tallies so well that, allowing for poetic treatment, he seems to have seen it himself, or heard of it in the "logs" of Phœnician sailors. There are no springs and no vine to-day, but in 2,000 years the springs may well have dried up and the entrance been changed by the action of the sea or weather.

The use of the wireless telegraph in meteorology has formerly been referred to in this column, and elsewhere, but Sir Norman Lockyer has recently given it the weight of his influence, and some good may come of it. Ships provided with wireless installations might in this way report bad weather to the meteorological stations.

Newspapers are discussing the question of a word for a message by the wireless telegraph, and "ethergram" is mentioned. Although we have touched on this before, it may be well to point out that the word, "telegram," is quite sufficient to cover wireless as well as wire messages. Colloquially "wire" is used instead of the longer "telegram," and "cable" is a distinction for a submarine "wire," then why not "wireless" as a distinction for other telegrams? If one says "I had a wire," why not "I had a wireless?" Until there is a better word for the ether telegraph than "wireless" (what about "air telegraph" or "aerotelegraph"?), people will settle the matter in their own way in common talk without the aid of scholars, and things already point to "wireless."

The "Engineer" has calculated that a boy, weighing 100lbs., who eats two ounces of ice, has called on his stomach to do as much work in terms of heat as would raise him to a height of 194 feet. The calculation, of course, is based on the heat supplied by the body to melt the ice and its mechanical equivalent. Every unit of heat is equivalent to a weight of 1lb. raised 777 feet.

I placed a half bottle of champagne, half full, in a basin in a lavatory, with cold water tap dripping in same, corked. About twenty-four hours later we heard a crash, and found that the bottle had literally jumped out of the basin through the window and out into the garden, breaking itself on the stone-work beneath the window. Now I know there would be nothing remarkable in a bottle bursting, but in this case not a particle of glass was found in the room, and the hole in the window-pane being so clean cut shows enormous velocity. The wine was a good brand and of the year 1892.

There seems nothing to prevent the receiver of an infant paid for in a lump sum, conforming with the law by giving notice, and then straightway defeating its action by removing with the baby into another district where she can quietly get rid of it unmolested by the visits of inspectors; while the receiver of the single child is under even greater temptation and far less under the control of public opinion than was the "baby farmer" of old. No woman could farm a number of children without the matter becoming known, especially if funerals were frequent. But in view of the constant shifting of the population the single case is very difficult to trace, while the temptation to murder—for murder it is even though it be done by means of patent foods—is greatly increased by the fact that till number one is got rid of number two—with its premium—cannot be received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," February 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

The Hon Mr J B Buller, C S I, C I E, Chief Commissioner of Assam, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 28th 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Hon Mr C W Bolton, C S I, Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr J B Buller, C S I, C I E or until father orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Burma:—Capt C E Williams, M S, I M S, (Bengal), and Capt S A L Hammonds, I M S, (Madras).

The services of Major E H Wright, I M S, (Madras are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras with effect from the 16th Jan 1903.

With effect from the date of the termination of his duties in connection with the sanitary arrangements at the Viceroy's Camp at the Coronation Durbar, Capt W E A Armstrong I M S, (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class under the Foreign Dept is placed on special duty with H E the Viceroy.

The service of Lieut Col G H Watson Cant Magistrate of Mandalay, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces for employment as a Cant Magte

The service of Capt I H Grant 22th Punjab Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt, of the United Provinces for employment as an offig Cant Magte.

The Revd P G Bruce-Austin, a Chaplain on the Bengal Calcutta Ecclesiastical Estabt, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, (Central India) with effect on the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Chaplain of Ajmer.

The Rev H N Bridge has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal Lahore Ecclesiastical Estbt to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr H J Brereton is with effect from the 26th, of Janury 1903 granted privilege leave for three months and furlogh for nine months in continuation.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Gov Gen in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L W Dane, I C S to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, vice Sir H S Barnes, K C S I., resigned.

The services of Mr J Murray, who was appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India and Director Genl of Indian Observatories by Notification No 877-31-6, dated 24th April 1902, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with effect from the 11th Dec 1902.

Mr C L Griesbch, C I E Director Geological Survey of India is permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the afternoon of the 24th Feb 1903

Mr T H Holland, Depy Supdt is appointed to be Director, Geological Survey of India, with effect from the 25th Feb 1903.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr L E Pritchard is appointed to officiate as Depy Comptroller Genl with effect from the 3rd of Jan 1903

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W F Barrow Examiner of Telegraph Accounts is granted privilege leave for two months and four days in combination with special leave for three months and twenty-seven days, under articles 261A, 291, and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 12th March 1903 or subsequent date

Mr G C Wolfe Govt Examiner of Accounts Bengal and North-Western Railway is appointed Examiner of Telegraph Accounts

Mr R K Biernacki, Dist Loco Supdt in class II grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept for employment in China, is on return to duty in India posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr C J Keene, in class I grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways Traffic Department is promoted to class I, grade 2 of that establishment with effect from the 29th Dec 1902.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 17.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

57-02—Crawford B and Co—Soolanali Alibhoy vs Cowasji Dunjibhoy Dhunbhoora and others—Wadia and G. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

415-95—Payne G S and M—Jacob Hajee Ebrahim Coban and others vs The Tokio Marine Lns Co Ld—Smitham B and N. Part heard.

714-00—Muljee R and V—Dwarkadas Haridas and others vs Kashibai widow and others—Balkrishna V N K.

337-02—Smithem B and N—Ramchunder Waman and other vs Wasudeo Waman and vs Manlhookhoas J and N (For Postponement).

398-02—Mansookhlal J and H—Parwatibai widow vs Moreshwar Sudam and on (Inpenson).

401-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abdoola Ismail vs Lukmida Nathudas and others Bhaisanker R and G.

862-01—Mulla and M Walji Mathooradas Eduljee Gomers and others Pestonji R and K.

338-02—Edgelow G and W—Yusuf Abdulla Dharamsey vs Rahmoobhoy Allana and others—Thakurdas and Co

412-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Hamid vs Moosa Haji Joomas Narsal and others.

417-02—Sorabjee and J—Chaturbhuj Khimjee vs Devidas Morarjee and another—Daphtary and F and R N Motabhoy.

420-02—Payne G S and M—The Badische Aniline and Soda Faorik vs Cursondas Mowjee—Pestonjee R and K.

424-02—Tyabji D and Co—Bijibai widow vs Megji Lukmidas—Edgelow G and W.

425-02—Thakordas and Co—Hansraj Purmanand vs Jaffer Rummooll—Little and Co.

431-02—Smitham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Dorabsha Roostamji Shroff—Ardeshir H Dani Co.

98-03—Crawford B and Co—Hassanbhoy Visram and others vs Kuraji Jivraj and another—Mansookhlal D and J.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

9-03—Crawford B and Co—Robert Lalilaw and others vs Raja Bahadur Mauvair Jung and others—3 Razavjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalobhoy vs Dayal Mawjee and others—Kanga and Tayabjee D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

673-00—Captain and V—Moolla Mahomed Panker and an other vs Khatijabai widow—Captain and V M and Mirza F G S and M and F P Pavri.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Special Report.

39-00—Nanu and H—Oomar Hassan Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co.

Testamentry Suit.

30-01—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Premchand vs Manockbai widow—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

333-02—Payne G Sq M Abdoola Toolah Abbe 2 ors vs Bay Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Reshman Little and Co.

794-01—Tayabjee D and C) Waghjee Baner and another vs Rai Lakmibai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th February.

The Squadron will parade on the Church Gate Sands to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th February.

2. The following drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).

To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).

To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th February.

1. "D" Company will parade to-day (Tuesday), the 17th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5 p.m. Dress—Plain clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.

2. "A," "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday next, the 19th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

3. "E" Company will parade on Sunday the 22nd instant. Time and place to be notified hereafter.

4. The Range will be closed from Monday the 23rd instant until further orders.

5. Extract from Garrison Orders, dated 16th February 1903, is published for information :—No. 1372. Honors and Salutes—Levee of H R. H The Duke of Connaught. With reference to Garrison Order No. 1464, dated 7th February 1903, the following subsidiary Orders are published :—All Officers of the Garrison permitted to attend the Levee will assemble at the North Entrance at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 19th February 1903, in the portion of the Secretariat reserved for them which will be pointed out by an Officer detailed for the purpose, with a view to the whole being presented collectively by Corps, &c., in accordance with this Office printed Circular which is being issued. Dress—Review order dismounted. Winter clothing.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

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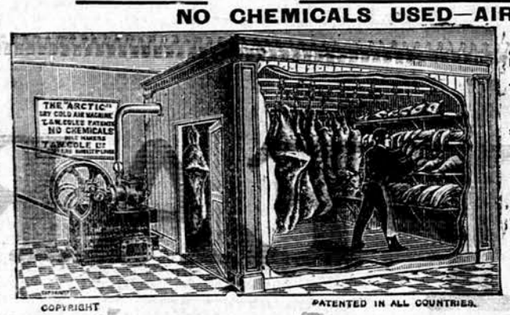

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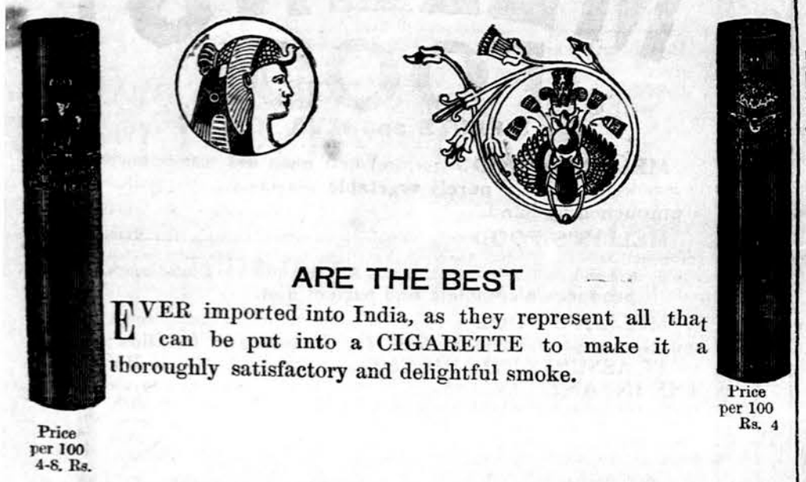

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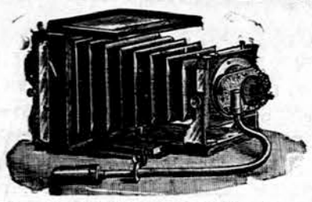

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES
AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.
"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.
Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.
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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.
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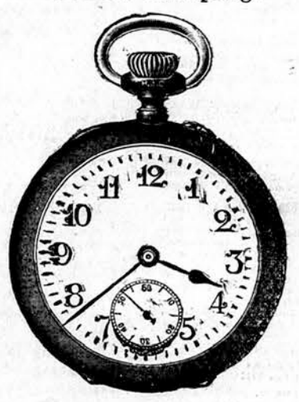

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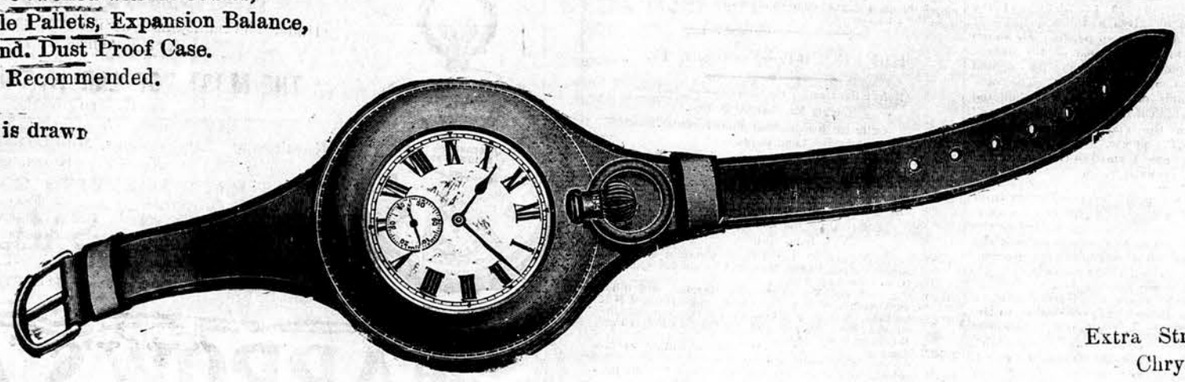

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